

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE STANDSTILL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE first effect of the British reverses in South Africa upon public sentiment in this country was to call out hearty praise, even from the pro-British papers, for the "embattled farmers" who could put up so gallant a defense. But as the apprehension grew that every Boer victory means a blow to England's prestige among the nations, and that the loss of South Africa may mean the future supremacy of some other nation, Russia perhaps, in world politics, the pro-British press of America have been again urging that our sympathy go out to England as the world's greatest civilizing power. The pro-Boer press, however, continue to believe that the best interests of humanity and justice will be served by British defeat; or, if British victory be inevitable, hope is expressed that it be so costly as to teach the great nations more caution in forcing the smaller ones to the wall.

General French's victory at Colesburg by a well-executed flanking movement is commented upon in London, according to the London correspondent of the Associated Press, "as an example of sound tactics and as an illustration of what may be done when the right methods are employed with the Boers." It should be borne in mind, however, the correspondent continues, "that General French has only 2,000 men, and so far as the important points of the campaign are concerned, the situation is virtually unchanged."

A despatch from Pretoria saying that a Boer commandant has defeated a force of Kafirs near Dedorport again arouses the fear of a native uprising to add to the gravity of the situation. The *New York Times* thinks, from the location of the fight, that the natives must belong to the Barolong tribe, and believes that the news "would seem to indicate that the whole tribe, and possibly other tribes, have determined to take the opportunity offered by the war to be revenged for past abuses on the part of the burghers. The Basutos are allied to the Barolongs, and they also

would welcome the opportunity of attacking the Boers. A spasmodic raid by a single tribe is hardly likely, as all the Kafir tribes are well organized, and would not take such a step as attacking any of the whites without deliberation. The natives, despite all attempts to prevent them from obtaining arms, are nearly all equipped with rifles, and outumber Boers and British combined by at least half a dozen to one."

Comments on strategy, modern guns, and the various phases of warfare fill the columns of the press, the main point on which all seem to agree being that, as M. Bloch in his famous book on "The Future of War" predicted, the nation on the defensive has an immense advantage over the attacking party. The defenders of Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking have held out longer than their most sanguine friends predicted, and the Boers have won nearly all their successes by beating off British attacks. The South African correspondents report that the Boer entrenchments at the Tugela and Modder rivers are now practically impregnable. As the Boers are expected to act on the defensive throughout the war, few believe that the end of the struggle is in sight.

The unconfirmed report that England has arranged for the purchase of Delagoa Bay from Portugal has aroused considerable comment both in Europe and America. As Delagoa Bay is the seaport through which the Transvaal communicates with the outside world, and is only 350 miles from Pretoria, it is generally conceded that "as a base for military operations against and for the invasion of the Transvaal," as the *Philadelphia Ledger* says, "the acquisition of the Portuguese territory would be of immense assistance to Great Britain."

The Victory at Colesburg.—"General French appears to have achieved what may turn out to be an important success, if he can follow it up and seize the Boer positions between Colesberg and Norval's Point, before the force he is reported to have outflanked and driven from the former place has time to recover itself. It is said that on their right flank being turned the Boers abandoned Colesberg and moved off in disorder to the eastward. As usual, the Boers seem to have neglected their outpost and patrol work, and so were caught napping. General French is now in dangerous proximity, for the Boers, to the Orange River, their base of operations on the north side of it being at Donkers Poort, a short distance from Norval's Point. From this last place there is a road going eastward to Venterstad, not more than twenty miles in a direct line from the railway between Burgheersdorp and Bethulie on the road to Springfontein, the junction in the Free States of the railways coming from Port Elizabeth and East London. Should General French be in a position to follow up his reported success vigorously, drive the Boers across the Orange River to Donkers Poort, and move a strong detachment to the eastward, while General Gatacre was holding the Boers under Generals Swanepool and Duploy from Sterkstroom and Dordrecht, they would find themselves in a dangerous position, with only one line of retreat open to them, namely, that through Aliwai North. The possible results of this successful movement which seems to have been carried out without any loss, the despatch making no mention of casualties, are highly important."
—*The New York Sun*.

Britain Deserves Our Support.—"The reverses with which Great Britain has met in her war against the Boer republics can not be lightly viewed on this side of the water. Not only our nearest kin and our friends in need are stricken, but the work which the English have done in the tropics is threatened. We can not face this fact with a light and careless heart. Whether we think the war against the Boers was unjust or for the welfare of

civilization, what sympathies we have to express to-day should be for the sufferings of the mother-country. We may deplore the attack as one upon the essential principle of self-government; we may question the motive of the statesman who compelled it; we may point out that in general the evils of bloodthirstiness are, in this stage of the world's progress, those of the victim's own needless making; we may dwell philosophically upon this new evidence, underscored by Boer rifles, that in a land ruled by the highest civilization and the most intelligent righteousness, and where reign justice and fair dealing, the aptitude for war is disappearing; but we can not lose sight of the stupendous fact that British prestige is in mortal danger; nor can we fail, if we have a proper pride of race, or a decent sense of gratitude, or a consciousness of what the English have accomplished in the homes of the savage races, to mourn over these disasters. . . .

"Without discussing the political questions involved in the war, without offering an opinion as to what should be the future of the Dutch republics, we sincerely trust that English honor and English prestige will recover from the sad blow which has been inflicted upon them. For English rule in the tropics has been the rule of a just, law-obeying people. Greater far than any glory that has been won by English arms are the triumphs of English justice and order and arts of peace. Wherever England has gone she has carried the majesty of the law. Men live in Egypt, at the Cape, and in India under a jurisprudence which recognizes no caste. The adventurer goes to Cape Town, but the magistrate goes also. The Dutchman remains under English rule, but becomes the political equal of any Englishman. It may be true that the rule of England in her crown colonies has been unfruitful to the mother-land, and that English statesmen would not favor a renewal of the experiment if they could begin anew; but under that rule life, liberty, and property in savage countries have been secure, and the world is better for the object-lesson in fair dealing and even and exact justice which has been taught by England's example. No American who loves his country's institutions can rejoice in the humiliation of Great Britain."—*Harper's Weekly*.

The New Warfare and the Small Nations.—"It is obvious that the defense can not be greatly strengthened without increasing very materially the military power of resistance in small nations. When they take pains to arm themselves thoroughly with the most improved appliances of war, and learn how to use them, they can with more impunity resist the pretensions of the great powers, since, in acting on the defensive and choosing carefully their positions, they can render very costly attempts to overawe them. One result of the Boer war, which is illustrating the new forces in the defense in modern times, should be the stimulation of small nations in providing means of resistance, and the discouragement of aggression upon them by the rapidly extending empires of the day. The small state may have more of a chance to exist and have its rights respected if its war strength is thus amplified at the expense of the maraud-

ing powers. And especially significant is such a development to any great nation that is inclined to peace rather than war. The improvement of the defense renders a progressive power like the United States absolutely impervious to attack within its continental boundaries, and stamps a great standing army as inexcusable except for purposes of criminal aggression."—*The Springfield Republican*.

"The last war in which Great Britain was engaged, in which her opponents were white men, was the Crimean War of 1854 against Russia. That was forty-five years ago. Of the leading officers engaged in that war all are now out of the service. The majority are dead, while the few survivors are superannuated. Among England's oldest officers to-day there may be some who served as subalterns in the Crimean campaign, but they must have been very young at that time and could not have held any high command. The fact, then, remains and can not be refuted, that among all England's more or less famous generals, on the active list, there is not one who ever conducted a campaign or set even a brigade in the field against a civilized foe."—*The Alton (Ill.) Republican*.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

ALTHO our national law-making is supposed to take place on the floor of the House and Senate, in plain view, through the press, of the whole country, yet, as every one knows, the most important questions are virtually settled in the party caucus or in the committee-rooms, after which the actual voting becomes largely a formality. The make-up of the House committees, therefore, is a matter of no little moment, and the leaders of the more important ones, whose pictures are given herewith, even tho their voices may not often be heard in debate, exercise great influence on our laws. The Republican papers express satisfaction with the Speaker's appointments. The *Philadelphia Press* says: "The composition of the House committees insures conservative legislation and as rapid work as is consistent with the interests of the Government." Of the most important committee and its chairman the *New York Sun* says:

"The designation of the Hon. Sereno E. Payne, of New York, as chairman of the ways and means committee is a sufficient pledge of the devotion of the Republican Party to the great commercial and financial interests of which New York is the capital. Mr. Payne is a man of sound judgment, of experience, and of competent parliamentary skill. We look to him to do credit to the high post to which Speaker Henderson has assigned him."

The *Chicago Record* notes that "the Central West is very well represented." It says:

"Illinois leads in the number of chairmanships, having eight.



A SOMEWHAT LIMITED VIEW:
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer*.

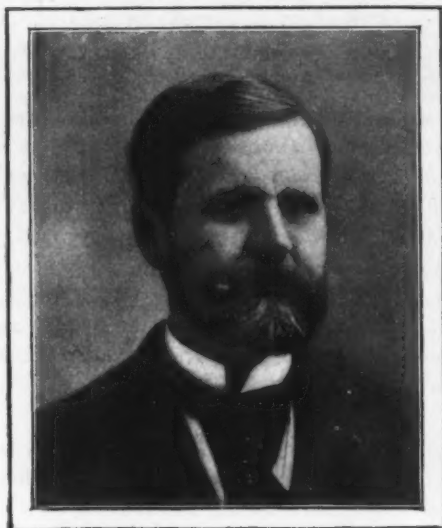


THE TROUBLES OF A LANDLORD.
—*The Denver News*.

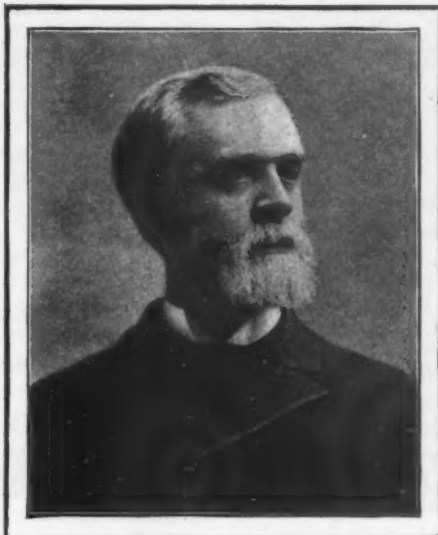


J. BULL: "This is the toughest job of civilizing I ever struck." —*The San Francisco Evening Post*.

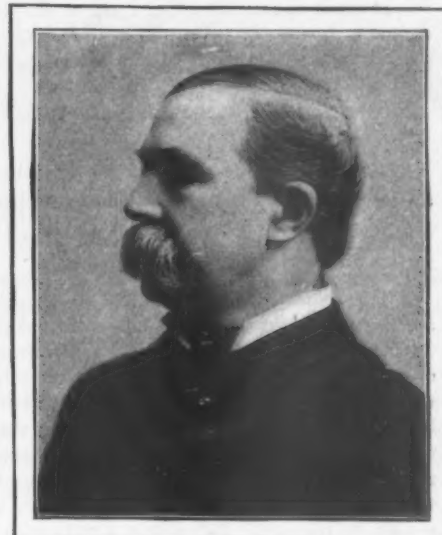
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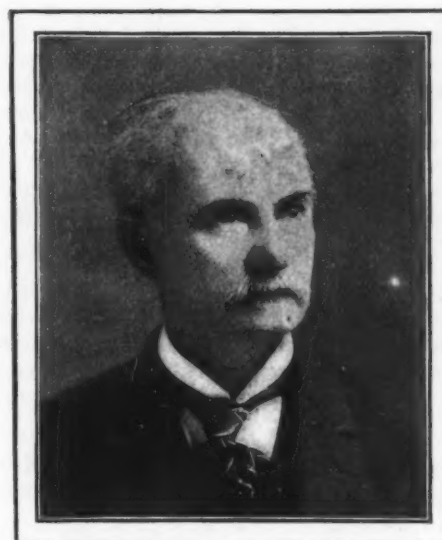
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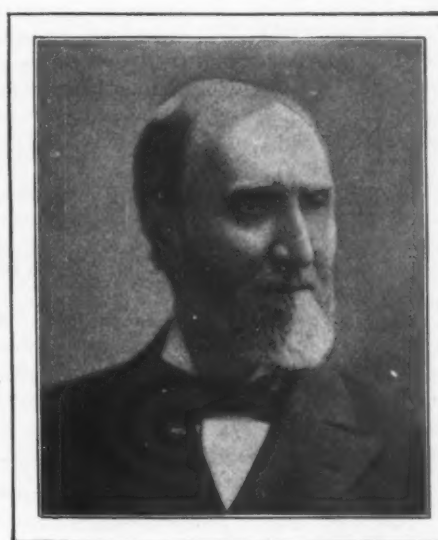
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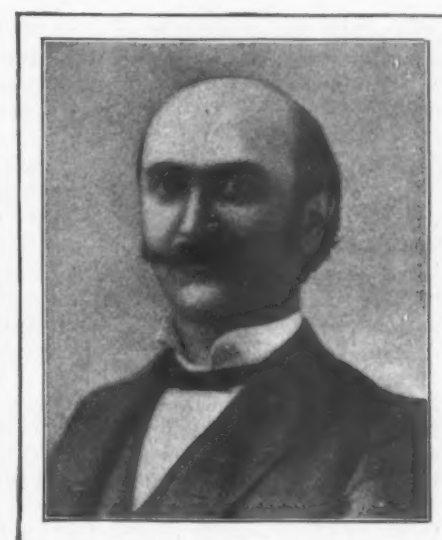
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CHAIRMEN OF SIX IMPORTANT HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ohio comes next, with seven. Iowa has six chairmanships, the same number as New York. Pennsylvania men head five committees and Michigan men four. Wisconsin has only two chairmanships, but one of those is the headship of the newly created and important committee on insular affairs. The aim seems to have been to secure for this committee the men best qualified to cope with the different problems of colonial administration, with little regard to geographical distribution of the members."

BRITISH SEIZURE OF AMERICAN CARGOES.

THE seizure by the British fleet in Delagoa Bay of one Dutch and two British ships, with cargoes of American flour, has started a general discussion on the question whether flour and other food-stuffs can be taken as contraband of war. Some American papers are very strenuous in opposition to the seizure. "England will make the mistake of her life," says the *New York Journal*, "if she lets her little troubles in South Africa lure her into declaring food contraband of war. . . . She may rest assured that if she induces us to consent to the capture of food cargoes meant for the Boers we shall not patch up the broken rule of freedom again for her benefit. We shall not make one law for a great country and another for a little one. Contraband

food now, means contraband food when England, besieged, is fighting for her life."

That the captured flour was intended for the Transvaal was not admitted by the New York shippers when a representative of the *New York Evening Post* approached them on the subject, but he found that in private conversation they made no attempt to deny it. The investigation, however, disclosed the fact that the principal shippers are not complaining. The greater part of the seized flour was shipped by the New York agent of Arthur May & Company, a British firm, and all the shippers had been paid in full before the cargoes left New York, so that not many on this side of the globe are the losers by the capture. Complaint has been entered at the State Department at Washington, however, and Ambassador Choate and our consul at Lorenzo Marques are investigating the case.

British as well as American papers think that England has made a blunder in declaring food contraband, because she is herself so dependent upon the outside world for provisions. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, to show in what condition England would find herself if cut off from outside supply, says:

"Mr. R. F. Crawford has just been showing to the Royal Statistical Society that of 354 pounds of wheat consumed per capita per annum in the United Kingdom 276 pounds were imported;

of the meat consumption of 130 pounds 50 pounds were imported; of milk and milk products equivalent to 60 gallons a head, 24 gallons were imported. In addition to these items, 40 per cent. of the barley, 20 per cent. of the oats, 50 per cent. of the beans and peas, and 4,500,000 tons of feeding stuffs for live stock were imported."

"It would be inadvisable," says the *London Times*, "to create a precedent which might some day be invoked against us."

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* sees another interesting phase of the matter. It says:

"If a dealer of the United States has no right to send provisions to the Transvaal, he has no right to send them to Great Britain, except in so far as the different situations of the two countries may justify the claim that it is contraband of war in the one case and not in the other. But if it becomes contraband by reason of being intended to supply the land or naval forces of the belligerent, we have already violated neutrality by supplying beef to the British forces. It is true the Boers can not inflict the usual penalty of contraband trade, which is by seizing the goods in transit. But is not a nation, as well as an individual, bound to do equity before it can claim equity?"

One of the principal authorities cited in this case is Lord Granville, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain. In 1885, in the war with China, France declared all rice shipped to any port north of Canton to be contraband. Lord Granville officially protested in the following letter:

"I regret to have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government feel compelled to take exception to the proposed measure, as they can not admit that consistently with the law and practise of nations, and with the rights of neutrals, provisions in general can be treated as contraband of war. Her Majesty's Government do not contest that under particular circumstances provisions may acquire that character, as, for instance, if they should be consigned direct to the fleet of a belligerent, or to a port where such a fleet may be lying, and facts should exist raising the presumption that they were about to be employed in victualing the fleet of the enemy. In such a case it is not denied that the belligerent would be entitled to seize the provisions as contraband of war, on the ground that they would enable warlike operations to be carried on. But Her Majesty's Government can not admit that if such provisions were consigned to the port of a belligerent (even tho it should be a port of naval equipment) they could therefore be necessarily regarded as contraband of war. In the view of Her Majesty's Government, the test appears to be

whether there are circumstances relative to any particular cargo, or its destination, to displace the presumption that articles of this kind are intended for the ordinary use of life, and to show, *prima facie*, at all events, that they are destined for military use."

The question came up between this country and Great Britain when the latter, in 1793, in her war with France, claimed the right to seize and confiscate provisions shipped to French ports. Jefferson's objections resulted in a clause in the Jay Treaty of 1794, providing that such goods, when they become contraband under the laws of nations and are seized, shall not be confiscated, but the owners shall be indemnified. In an editorial in the *New York Times* (December 27) the assumption is made that this clause of the Jay treaty is still in force. This brought out the following letter from Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law in Yale:

"The first ten articles in Jay's treaty were permanent; the rest, including that which regulates the treatment of provisions, expired by their own limitation in 1806.

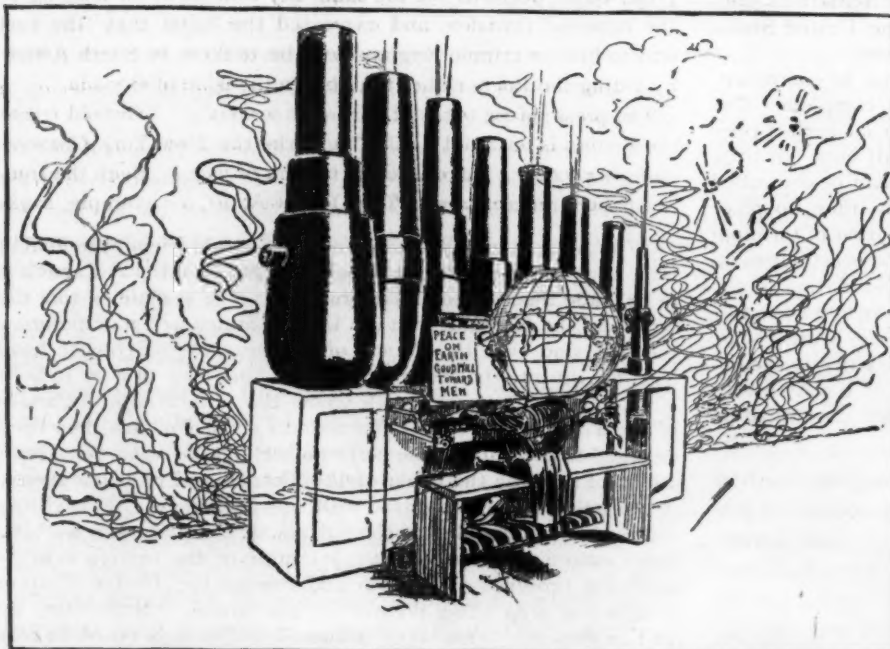
"Thus we have no treaty list of contraband articles to-day which Great Britain is bound to regard.

"Of course, it does not follow that her search officers can call anything contraband which suits their book. Contraband articles must (1) relate directly to the carrying on of war; (2) they must have a hostile destination. The American flour loaded on a German ship, you will notice, complies with neither requirement. It is true that under exceptional circumstances provisions may be 'occasionally' contraband. It is also true that if contraband were sent to Delagoa Bay, with the ultimate destination of the Transvaal clinging to it through any form of sale, the doctrine of continuous voyages might be applied by a prize court. But to apply both doctrines, of occasional contraband and continuous voyages, to a single cargo is simple absurdity.

"The control of the British Government over the other two ships detained, which you say were English, and which had a partial cargo of American flour, is another matter, upon which one must reserve opinion until the facts are made clearer. But in no case can either our own Government or the British Government afford to have flour bound to a neutral port held contraband."

The Sun (New York, December 27) gives the following account of a case similar to the present, in which our own Supreme Court was called on for a ruling:

"During our Civil War the town of Matamoras, in Mexico, on



A CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.

But the accompaniment was a little too loud for the voice.—*The Chicago News*.



DISCOURAGED.

—*The Indianapolis News*.

WAR AND SENTIMENT.

the south bank of the Rio Grande, occupied a position very similar to that now occupied by Lorenzo Marques, the Portuguese port in Delagoa Bay. A blockade had been established by the United States against the Confederate ports on the north bank of the Rio Grande, and, to avoid this, cargoes were shipped to Matamoras, and when landed there were conveyed across the Rio Grande to Confederate territory. The ship *Peterhoff*, while bound to Matamoras, was captured by the United States fleet. She carried a mixed cargo, part of which was certainly contraband, while a part consisted of provisions, which were in all probability destined for sale in the Confederacy, but not necessarily for military consumption. The ship was libeled, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. That court adjudged the arms and ammunition that were a part of the cargo to be contraband, and condemned them as such, but it declared the provisions to be innocent merchandise, and, as such, not subject to condemnation."

The Sun also quotes the following from a Supreme Court opinion delivered by Justice Story in the case of the *Commercen*:

"By the modern law of nations provisions are not in general deemed contraband, but they become so, altho the property of a neutral, on account of the particular situation of the war, or on account of their destination. If destined for the ordinary use of life in the enemy's country, they are not, in general, contraband, but it is otherwise if destined for military use. Hence, if destined for the army or navy of the enemy, or for his ports of naval or military equipment, they are deemed contraband."

IS A RAILROAD TRUST FORMING?

THE reported "harmonious arrangements" recently consummated between the principal railroads in the East have aroused the suspicions of Louis F. Post, the single-tax advocate, editor of *The Public* (Chicago). In spite of the official protests that the "friendly arrangements" mean nothing at all, he believes that they do mean something, and something very serious; for he thinks that he discerns, in the background, the looming shadows of a trust that will control transportation. Mr. Post says:

"There is a peculiar significance about the shifting interests in Eastern railroad properties now attracting attention, of which nothing has thus far been publicly said, but which needs only to be mentioned to be recognized as probable. The object of the moneyed interest engaged in these deals is not to promote railroading as a business, but to enable the great railroad 'capitalists' to withdraw from that business and yet appropriate its profits. In other words, the railroad business of the United States is in process of being put upon a ground-rent basis.

"To accomplish this, the great terminals must be controlled. On the Pacific coast that part of the plan is complete. The Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific have as perfect command of the ocean as if they owned it. The Gulf cuts but little figure; but to the extent that it is important it can be controlled by Illinois Central interests. Nothing remains, then, to place the traffic of the United States at the mercy of a trust of terminal proprietors but to secure control of the Atlantic-coast terminal roads. This has been almost done. By a consolidation of the Pennsylvania system, which controls the Baltimore and Ohio system, with the Eastern lines under the control of the Vanderbilts, the approaches to the Atlantic coast will be practically secure. Nothing will then remain to check the rapacity of the American railroad ring but the Grand Trunk of Canada and the Canadian Pacific."

When this control is perfected, thinks Mr. Post, there will be richness indeed for the operators. "It is the premeditated purpose of the financial interests, as we are assured by good authority," he says, "to let out the operation of the railroads to railroad operators at a rack-rent." He continues:

"The plan is an adaptation of and was suggested by the system familiar in cities, of ground-renting building lots. A few great 'capitalists' who own railroad rights of way which include important terminals, can, by letting out the use of these roads

and terminals to competitive operators, milk the railroad business of its best profits without incurring any of the risks and anxieties of operation. It is their command of terminals upon which they expect to rely to impose as ground rent for right of way 'all that the traffic will bear.'"

THE BRUITED "FENIAN RAID" INTO CANADA.

A RIPPLE of comment was set going last week by the rumor that a formidable body of Irish-Americans had a plot on foot to cross the Canadian border and wrest that colony from the British empire. Most of the supposed leaders are represented as maintaining an air of impenetrable mystery in regard to this scheme, but an officer of the Clan-na-Gael, whose name is not given, made the following statement to a New York *Evening Post* reporter on the day after Christmas:

"England can only be made to feel by physical force, and we're now going to give her some Boer treatment. We did intend going out and sinking that first expedition from Canada to South Africa, but thought it better to wait a little. We can mobilize our men without much difficulty for an attack on Canada, and we are fairly well armed—as well as the United States troops in the Spanish war. We have lots of Springfield rifles and are handy with the bayonet.

"No decision has been arrived at yet. Everything will depend on the immediate future. We have either regiments or companies all over the United States and are fairly well drilled, and a great many of our men are in the militia.

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians has really nothing to do with this. It numbers about 250,000, and a majority of its members belong to our organization. All its officers do, and so, of course, it will act with us. We have lots of men in the regular army—camps or clubs in every post—and even if they were sent against us to stop us on the border they would either march across with us or give us blank cartridge.

"If it is decided to attack Canada we shall do all in our power to keep matters so secret as not to embarrass the Government until we are actually on the border. The French population in Canada would be with us, and there are numbers of our own countrymen ready to welcome us. Canada would be an easy mark. We would have the Canadian loyalists on the run in a week."

John T. Keating, national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, declared on the same day that he knew nothing of the rumored invasion, and expressed the belief that "the best way to hurt or cripple England will be to do it in South Africa by aiding the Boers rather than by an invasion of Canada."

The press refuse to take the rumors seriously. "Our old friend the Fenian is on hand again," remarks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "to relieve the tedium of war." Even the frontier papers remain calm. The *Detroit News*, for example, says:

"The *News* is happy to announce that its old friend, the Fenian raid, is again in the throes of being plotted, and that Canada is to be made the scene of its depredations. It is claimed that the Irish and the Hollanders in the United States are manipulating the plot, and that the French of the province of Quebec have been drawn into the conspiracy. The American miners in British Columbia, compared with whom the unfortunate Uitlander of the Transvaal is one of the petted sons of Fortune, has been engaged to do a turn in the performance, but the main rehearsals will take place on the banks of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, if the police do not interfere with the performers. Everything seems clear enough except the purpose of the plot; but we have every reason to believe that the intention of the raiders is to invade the province of Ontario and compel the United Empire loyalists to sing 'The Wearin' o' the Green,' 'Malbrouks 'en va-t-en guerre.' This being accomplished, it will be of no consequence whether an independent government is established in Canada or not. The French and Irish will have had the new St. Bartholomew's day that the Ontario Tories have long dreaded,

and it will matter little what becomes of the Government after that."

The Kansas City *Star* analyzes the situation thus:

"Even if the proposed Fenian army of 100,000 men could be successfully mobilized in the saloons of Boston, New York, and Buffalo, and there drilled in modern tactics, the problem of transportation would remain serious.

"The equipment of 100,000 men would cost half a million dollars alone, to say nothing of artillery, horses, and wagon trains. At fifty cents a day per man the cost of victualing this force until it could reach the Dominion and seize the Canadian restaurants and free-lunch counters would be \$50,000 a day. It is not probable that the railways would issue free transportation to the frontier, and the army would have to pay its fare, a most serious handicap to the successful prosecution of war. Then, granting that the Fenian army could hide from the United States marshals and successfully cross into Canada, it would be up against the worst military position possible.

"On one side would be the Canadian forces and on the other the American forces. The Fenians would have no base of supplies nor point upon which to retreat. They would be compelled to surrender to the American forces to escape from the Canadian army. The only chance for the invaders would be to occupy a Canadian city which is well provided with saloons and establish a base there, but an army of such great size would quickly consume everything in sight to eat and drink, and it would be necessary to capture another city. Then, having taken Canada, the question would arise what to do with it.

"The United States would not buy it, and the Fenians would have to keep it themselves, and then, in the hour of victory, would come disaster. As soon as the invaders organized a government and occupied the offices disputes would arise, and the various factions would fight among themselves and try to sell out to the British, and the whole thing would end as a joke."

Underneath most of the comments seems to be the suspicion that the affair is only an excellent specimen of Irish humor. If the raid bugaboo keeps some of the Canadian troops from starting for South Africa, the most rosy expectations of the plotters, it is surmised, will be realized.

A FAILURE OF MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

EVERY instance of the failure or success of the municipal operation of public utilities quickly attracts attention and is promptly made use of by one side or the other in the debate which the subject evokes. One of the failures seems to be the New York City dock department. A correspondent of the New York *Sun* calls attention to the department's official report and the deplorable record that it reveals, and from this correspondent's letter the Chicago *Evening Post* argues that municipal control is a failure. It says:

"The dock department has been in existence for twenty-eight years. It was created by a law which provided that all docks, wharves, piers, water-fronts and their appurtenances and easements then possessed by the municipality of New York, or to be hereafter acquired by it, should be under the full control of the commissioners, who were to execute only temporary leases for their use and to develop, improve, and extend the wharfage system for the public benefit. Much was expected from the adoption of this plan. The department was made independent and given the use of the city's credit for the issuance of bonds under certain general restrictions. The department has made its own collections and disbursements. Its total revenues for the period of its existence have amounted to \$34,000,000, while its expenses have been \$37,800,000, not including the cost of new property acquired or any allowance for expenses saved through the facilities afforded by the city in numerous important ways. The total loss to the city up to date on its ownership of the docks has been about \$16,000,000. This in spite of an unexampled water-front, excellent terminal facilities and improvements effected by the general government in the facilities of navigation between the Great Lakes, with which New York has all-water connection.

The *Sun* correspondent justly says: 'In no private business, conducted on a free capital in starting of perhaps \$25,000,000, exempted from taxation and all ordinary expenses, would a resultant loss after twenty-eight years of \$16,000,000 be considered a success, and in the case of New York the growth of the city's commerce has broken all previous precedents.' Contrast this showing of the dock department with the advances made in the same period in transportation, illumination, and other semi-public industries controlled by private enterprise! In point of fact, the business men of New York regard the dock department as a wretched failure, and at the various conventions and gatherings of the commercial societies the view uniformly taken is that the present condition of the department is the inevitable result of the principle of municipal ownership and control. All real incentive to progress and effort is removed by the system. Yet the present controller recommends the acquisition of all the docks by the city and the issue of new bonds for the purpose. He thinks that the city would realize immense profits in the course of time. The commercial interests will hardly agree with him.

HOW CAN THE DAILY BE REFORMED?

MR. E. L. GODKIN recently expressed the discouraging opinion that the newspapers have ceased to guide public opinion, or even to follow it very closely, but are controlled principally by the wishes of their advertising patrons, upon whom the newspapers depend largely for support. Now comes Mr. V. S. Yarros, of the Chicago *Evening Post*, in an article in *The American Journal of Sociology*, telling the remedy. First, however, Mr. Yarros describes the good things the newspapers have done. He says:

"What travel and actual intercourse do for the few, newspapers do for the many. To be interested in the politics, economics, and miscellaneous affairs of other peoples, to follow their struggles and study their intellectual and moral traits as manifested in daily conduct, is to become gradually and unconsciously cosmopolitan, broad, human. If one touch of nature makes the world kin, what must be the effect of the daily interchange of sentiments made possible by the press, the sharing by the nations in one another's joys and sorrows! Thanks to the press, the civilized world has become 'small' and organic. Nations feel themselves under a moral coercion, and a 'decent regard for the opinion of mankind' prevents much wrong and injustice, and induces anxious reflection and deliberation, even in apparently irresponsible rulers. The light that beats upon thrones, cabinets, parliaments, and other institutions is fierce, indeed, in these days of publicity. The Dreyfus trial, without a parallel in history so far as the keen concern of civilization in the proceedings and outcome was concerned, was a striking illustration of the effect of the modern newspaper with its marvelous facilities for gathering and speedily spreading the news."

Having thus taken a glimpse of the brighter side, he introduces the other side of the subject by saying that the honest, fair, and truthful papers in the United States "could easily be counted on the fingers of one man's hands." He continues:

"Some papers are utterly reckless of principle, honor, and reason; others confine their yellow tendencies to particular spheres and subjects. Some lie constantly; others lie only at election time. Some manufacture news; others distort and misrepresent, and are content with preventing their readers from seeing things exactly as they are. Some lie for revenue, others for party advantage and the success of the cause in which they believe. The paper that desires and secures accurate reports, that sets down nothing in malice, that suppresses nothing which is unfavorable to its side, and honestly publishes everything which is creditable to the other side, is notoriously the rare exception."

The moral acrobat and contortionist who gives daily exhibitions in his editorial columns cuts a rather ridiculous figure when viewed behind the scenes. Mr. Yarros says of him:

"Nothing is more ludicrous and preposterous than the omniscience and dogmatism of the editor of a familiar type. Does the

editor or his subordinate staff ever hesitate to attack, judge, and correct anybody? Is there a question in science, religion, ethics, economics, politics, that the editor can not discuss at an hour's notice? Authority is something totally unknown to the newspaper. The editorial 'we' is above all. The editor is glad to have the support of authority, but he is not daunted or disturbed at finding recognized authority against his position. The mature opinions of scholars and experts he treats with a flippancy and contempt which the slightest degree of responsibility would render impossible. But the editor is irresponsible. The judicious and competent few may laugh at his ignorance and presumption, but the cheap applause of the many who mistake smartness for wit and loud assertion for knowledge affords abundant compensation. Controversy with an editor is a blunder. He always has the last word, and his space is unlimited. He is an adept at dust-throwing, question-begging, and confusing the issue. In private life he may be intellectually and morally insignificant, but his readers are imposed upon by the air of infallibility with which he treats all things, and the assurance with which he assails those who have the audacity to disagree with him. The average newspaper reader easily yields to iteration and bombast. He believes that which is said daily in print by the august and mysterious power behind the editorial 'we.' His sentiments and notions are formed for him by that power, and he is not even conscious of the fact."

How to bring the press back to truth, dignity, and power is the problem of to-day. Mr. Yarros has a plan. "All men of light of leading, all ethical teachers, all respected and distinguished guides of the public," he says, should strive to resist the lowering of journalism from a profession into a trade. He then tells how this is to be done, as follows:

"There ought to be more cooperation between these elements and the press. The worthy editors should receive more encouragement and appreciation, and the unworthy should be made to feel the scorn and indignation of the influential citizens. Editors ought to be watched and held to a strict accountability. They ought to hear from their constituency whenever they are guilty of a lapse, injustice, or blunder. 'Flops,' self-stultifications, and violations of fairness and decency would be far less frequent if editors knew that hundreds of denunciatory letters would pour into their offices. The fear of exposure, ridicule, and anger on the part of scores of intelligent readers would act as a deterrent. When self-contradiction, sophistry, lying, and misrepresentation are safe, because unchallenged, the editors who lack logic or conviction, or both, resort to those weapons without hesitation.

They would seriously consider contemplated sins of commission or omission if a vigilant and sharp-sighted constituency were certain promptly to call them to task. Public bodies should not hesitate to adopt resolutions of censure when a newspaper has been guilty of a flagrant wrong. Even the humblest reader should be quick to resent in a 'letter to the editor' any meanness or offense which outrages his moral sense. The editor may seem 'august' behind his 'we,' but he is human, and he is amenable to appeal and influence. He likes approbation and dislikes rebuke and criticism. He can be taught care and moderation. No single person, no matter how highly placed, is a match for the omnipotent editor, but in solidarity there is strength, and he who rightfully takes up the cudgels against an editor should be vigorously supported by all who sympathize with his protest."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRESIDENT KRUGER hasn't any poet laureate, which may account for a good many things.—*The St. Paul Dispatch*.

THE surprise party seems to be the chief form of amusement of the Boer social season.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

LET us hope that when Mr. Aguinaldo's wardrobe is captured Mr. Aguinaldo will be inside of it.—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

NO success attained by Oom Paul can rob the Prince of Wales of his privilege of setting the styles in whiskers.—*The Washington Star*.

IN refusing to hold further communication with him, perhaps Cronje was only notifying Methuen that this is no prize fight.—*The Chicago Record*.

IF Cecil Rhodes's African railroad would carry him out to the coast somewhere, that would be better than connecting the Cape and Cairo just now.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

BETWEEN the times the New York bankers are calling on the Government for help they are probably denouncing postal savings-banks because they would be too paternal.—*The Chicago Record*.

"This is the first time I have seen you in our town," remarked the old friend. "Where are you stopping?" "Stopping!" bitterly echoed Aguinaldo. And he plunged on into the jungle.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

THE despatches from South Africa tell us that General Buller has changed his plan of campaign. This is, perhaps, more considerate than to say General Joubert has changed it.—*The Alton (Ill.) Republican*.

DESPATCHES from Pittsburg say that the National Casket Company, having already filled an order for 2,000 coffins for the United States Government, is now figuring on another large order. Thus is our prosperity all-pervading.—*The Springfield Republican*.

EXPANDING THE CURRENCY.—The papers announce that the mints are working overtime. It's their own fault. Auburn has just had its population increased by the arrival of a man who tried to relieve the Government of some of this extra work. Republics were ever ungrateful.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison*.



GOVERNOR WOOD BEGINS HIS DUTIES.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.



CAN IT HOLD THE GIANT?
—*The New York World*.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE POETIC CABARETS OF PARIS.

IN continental Europe, particularly in France, the club does not flourish as it does in Anglo-Saxondom. The café is the common ground where all meet, and to the student more than to any one else the café is of importance, because to his usually modest purse all other places of amusement are closed. The reader finds there the chief journals, and the writer finds paper, pen, and ink. Mr. Eliot Gregory (in *Scribner's Magazine*, January) tells of a French man of letters who was asked once why he patronized a certain café noted for the poor quality of its beer. "Yes," he answered, "the beer is poor, but they keep such good ink!" Mr. Gregory's account of these places is as follows:

"The use of a café in this way does not imply any great expenditure, the *consummation* costing very little. With it is acquired the right to use the café for an indefinite number of hours, the client being warmed, lighted, and served. From five to seven, and again after dinner, the *habitués* stroll in, grouping themselves about the small tables, each newcomer joining a congenial circle, ordering his drink, and settling himself for a long sitting. The last editorial, the newest picture, or the fall of a ministry is discussed with a vehemence and an interest unknown to Anglo-Saxon nations. Suddenly, in the excitement of the discussion, some one will rise in his place and begin speaking. If you happen to drop in at that moment, the lady at the desk will welcome you with, 'You are just in time? Monsieur So-and-So is speaking, and the evening promises to be interesting.' She is charmed; her establishment will shine with a reflected light, and new patrons be drawn there, if the debates are brilliant. So common is this, that there is hardly an orator to-day at the French bar, or in the senate, who has not broken his first lance in some such obscure tournament, under the smiling glances of the *dame du comptoir*."

Mr. Gregory gives the following picture of the world-famous *Chat Noir* in Paris:

"The old French word 'cabaret,' corresponding closely to the English word 'inn,' was chosen to replace the hackneyed 'café,' and the establishment decorated in imitation of a *hôtellerie* of the time of Louis XIII. Oaken beams supported the low-studded ceilings. The plaster walls disappeared behind tapestries, armor, and old faience. Beer and other liquids were served in quaint porcelain or pewter mugs, and the waiters were dressed (merry anachronism) in the costume of the members of the Institute (the Immortal Forty), who had so long led poetry in chains. The success of the 'Black Cat' in her new quarters was immense, all Paris crowding through her modest doors. Salis had founded Montmartre!—the rugged old hill giving birth to a generation of writers and poets, and nourishing this new school at her granite breasts.

"It would be difficult to imagine a form of entertainment more tempting than was offered in this picturesque 'inn.' In addition to the first, the entire second floor of the building had been thrown into one large room, the walls covered with a thousand sketches, caricatures, and crayon drawings by hands since celebrated the world over. A piano and many chairs and tables completed the unpretending installation. Here, during a couple of hours each evening, either by the piano or simply standing in their places, the young poets gave utterance to the creations of their imagination, the musicians played their latest inspirations, the *raconteur* told his newest story. They called each other and the better known among the guests by their names, and joked their mutual weaknesses, eliminating from these gatherings every shade of a perfunctory performance.

"It is almost impossible to give an idea of the delicate flavor of these informal evenings—the sensation of being at home that the picturesque surroundings produced, the low murmur of laughing conversation, the clink of glasses, the swing of a waltz-movement played by a master-hand, interrupted only when some slender form would rise and, leaning against the piano, would pour forth burning words of infinite pathos, the inspired young face lighting up with the passion and power of the lines. The burst of applause that his talent called forth would hardly have

died away before another figure would take the poet's place, a wave of laughter welcoming the newcomer, whose twinkling eyes and demure smile promised a treat of fun and humor. And so the evening would wear gayly on to its end, the younger element in the audience, full of the future, drinking in long drafts of poetry and art, the elder charmed to live over again the days of their youth and feel in touch once more with the present.

"Montmartre is thus sprinkled with these attractive *cabarets*, the taste of the public for such informal entertainments having grown each year rather than decreased; and with reason, for the careless grace of the surroundings, the absence of any useless restraint or obligation as to hour or duration, has an irresistible charm for thousands whom a long concert or the inevitable five acts at the Français could not tempt. It would be difficult to overrate the influence such an atmosphere, breathed in youth, must have, later, on the taste and character. The absence of the sordid money-grubbing spirit, the curse of our material day and generation, the contact with cultivated intellects and minds trained to encase their thoughts in finished verse or crisp and lucid prose, can not but form the hearer's mind into a higher and nobler mold. It is both a satisfaction and a hope for the future to know that these influences are being felt all over the capital and throughout the length and breadth of France. There are at this moment in Paris alone three or four hundred poets, ballad-writers, and *raconteurs* who recite their works in public."

WILL RUSSIAN MUSIC SUPERSEDE WAGNER?

AFTER Wagner, the exponent of the German spirit in music, what? Many critics have asked this question, and some have answered it by saying that the Russian school will hold the stage during the next period of musical development. Russian music is now very popular everywhere, the Czar's country having produced both composers and interpreters of high merit. Tchaikowsky is an established favorite, but the Russians themselves consider him rather eclectic and cosmopolitan, in spite of his abundant use of Russian folk melodies, his Slav intensity and melancholy, and his Cossack impetuosity.

Russia has now several living masters who are much more genuinely national. Among them are Rimski-Kossakoff, Borodin, and Glazounoff, and to them belonged the late Moussagarski. A French musical critic, Camille Bellaigue, writing in the *Paris Revue des Deux Mondes* on Russian music, dwells on the significance and fidelity of much of it to the national genius. He loves this music and commends it to French impresarii. Paraphrasing a Russian poet, he says that it is impossible to comprehend Russia intellectually, but one must believe in her. He has not been able to resist the magic of Russia's music. "It is not Italian, it is not French, it is not German, and, above all, it has nothing in common with Wagner's music. It is characteristic, peculiar." M. Bellaigue says:

"National and popular, this music reflects the Russian sky and the native soil. The Russian soul may find therein its image, especially the soul of the poor and downtrodden. It is the joy and sorrow, the smiles and tears, the love and indignation of these that this music prefers to sing. All honor to the Russian novelists and composers for consecrating so much of their artistic gifts to the lowly masses! 'The poor are of greater worth in all respects,' a poet has said, which is possibly an exaggeration; but certainly they are not of less worth, and it is wrong for French music to treat them with such contempt.

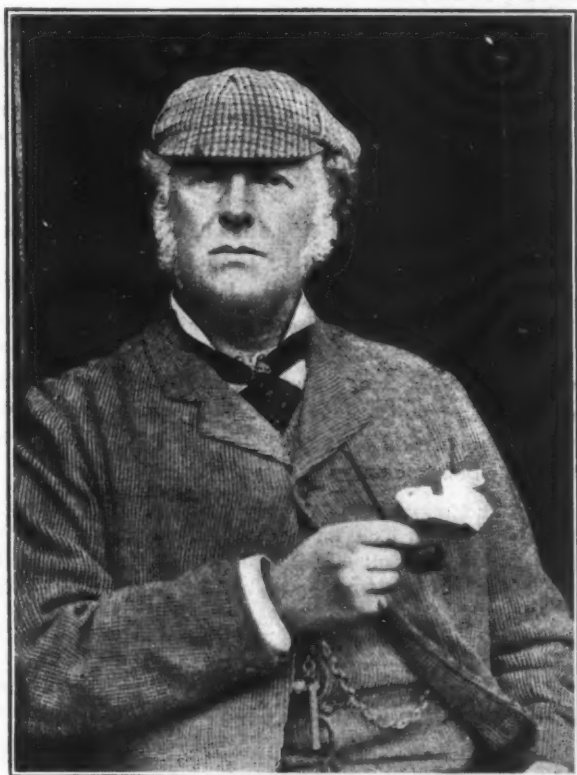
"Take even the *chef-d'œuvres* of French musical art, and how many of them can we call national, especially popular? What is there in common between our masters and the masses? What is there national in Faust or Manon or Sigurd? What do they express of the national sentiment, and how much do they give to the people? Russian music, on the other hand, delights in practising this commerce with the people, this giving and receiving. Democratic and social, or—using older and better terms—fraternal and compassionate, Russian music admits, indeed invites, the masses to participate in the realization of the ideal and the expression of beauty."

M. Bellaigue distinguishes between the historical music of Moussagarski and the legendary, symbolic, and picturesque school which, in a sense, does for the Russian spirit what Wagner did for the Teutonic. He praises both and predicts an international success for the modern Russian composers.

It is interesting to recall that recently an eminent German conductor, Felix Weingartner, spoke with equal enthusiasm of the symphonic music of the young Russians. One symphony of Borodin he described by saying that one who has never seen or known Russia could gain an understanding and vivid realization of her from that composition alone. Vance Thompson, the New York critic and essayist, is an admirer of Moussagarski. Theodore Thomas is evidently much impressed with Russian music, for his programs contain a great deal of the work of the older and younger Slav composers.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SIR JOHN MILLAIS AND HIS FRIENDS.

NO English painter of the latter half of the nineteenth century was more severely criticized by the art critics and more affectionately loved by the masses than Sir John Millais. This is the general conclusion one reaches on reading the new work, in two volumes, entitled "The Life and Letters of Sir John Millais," by his son John Guille Millais. These volumes contain reproductions of nearly all the chief paintings of this celebrated artist, a history of these paintings, and many anecdotes and facts concerning his personality, and a number of his letters to intimate personal friends. The author clears up for the first time Millais's true relations to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. His son claims that he was the founder of this new school of art and had to bear the brunt of the attack made upon it, for



THE BEST PORTRAIT OF MILLAIS.

Reproduced by permission of F. A. Stokes & Co., publishers of "The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais."

the reason that D. G. Rossetti early gave up this idea for Rossettiism, and Holman Hunt, the other chief member, left England. The son wisely refrains from speaking of his father's marriage to his mother, Ruskin's divorced wife, except to give a foot-note relating that Lady Millais had been previously married, but that her conduct had always been above reproach.

John Everett Millais commenced to draw as soon as he was old enough to use his hands. When he was a lad of six, the family moved to Dinau in

France. John and his brother William used to hang around the barracks there to see the regiments as they marched in and out. On one occasion they saw a major of enormous size, dressed in much gold lace, wearing a tall bearskin and flourishing a heavy gold-headed cane, and strutting through the street. The gamins were running after him enjoying the spectacle. Young Millais took out his note-book and went to work with a will to put the major on paper. Some officers

coming up behind him, without his knowledge, watched him work. When he had finished his picture it was so good that these officers patted the lad on the shoulder and gave him some money for the drawing, which they took down to the barracks and put on exhibition. It attracted so much attention that bets were taken that little Millais was not its creator. The boy was sent for, and timidly sat down and made a still better sketch of the colonel. It is related that the lad's passion for drawing was so intense that he would draw at the dinner-table, putting his figures on the table-cloth. His artistic temperament was so precociously developed that he could not get along with any school-teacher except his mother, who gave him all the schooling he ever received.

When Millais was seven, his mother took him to London to see Sir Archer Shee, the president of the Royal Academy. When the nature of the visit was explained, Sir Archer exclaimed, "Better make him a chimney-sweep than an artist." But Sir Archer had not seen the boy's drawing. The little fellow then took his seat and drew the fight of Hector and Achilles with such skill that Sir Archer opened his eyes with astonishment, and, recalling his first remark, declared that it was the manifest duty of the parents to educate the boy for the vocation for which nature had intended him. That satisfied the mother, to the lad's great delight, and he was put to sketching in the British Museum.

He soon entered Mr. Sass's Art Academy. Here the Society of Arts gave a silver medal to the student making the best drawing, and Millais (the youngest boy ever admitted to the school) won it—his first medal. On the occasion when it was to be presented, William Millais, the brother, was present and thus describes what took place:

"When the secretary, Mr. Cockling, called out 'Mr. John Everett Millais,' the little lad walked up unseen by his Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, who was giving the prizes, and stood at his raised desk. After a time the Duke observed that 'the gentleman was a long time coming up,' to which the secretary replied, 'He is here, your Royal Highness.' The duke then stood up and saw the boy, and giving him his stool to stand upon, the pretty little golden head appeared above the desk."

Millais was soon admitted as a student to the Royal Academy,



PORTRAIT OF AN OLD GENTLEMAN.

Drawn at the age of nine.

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when he and Holman Hunt met for the first time. Young Hunt found it not an easy thing to get into the Academy. One day he was drawing in the East Room by himself. The scene that followed is thus described:

"Suddenly the door opened, and a curly-headed lad came in and began skipping about the room; by and by he danced around until he was behind me, looked at my drawing for a minute and then slipped off again. About a week later I found the same boy drawing from a cast in another room, and returned the compliment by staring at *his* drawing. Millais, who of course it was, turned round suddenly and said, 'Oh, I say, you're the chap that was working in No. 12 the other day. You ought to be in the Academy.'"

The two young students talked over their ambitions. They often helped each other on a picture, each painting certain things in it. They soon decided to leave the beaten track of art. They concluded that Raphael, the idol of art, had many imperfections. They would take nature as their only guide and go directly to her for inspiration. They called this Pre-Raphaelitism. That was in 1848. D. G.

Rossetti was at the time Hunt's student, and they of course expected him to work on their proposed principles, which he did. Maddox Brown, Charlie Collins, and one or two others joined the movement, and they soon called it a Brotherhood. It seems that Rossetti got credit for the whole idea for the reason that he went about advertising it with such enthusiasm. It has been often charged that Millais' work was largely influenced by D. G. Rossetti. In 1896

Millais denied this charge, declaring that his work would have been the same if he had never heard of the un-English Rossetti. The friendly intercourse between Millais and D. G. Rossetti lasted only four years. Rossetti wandered off after his own peculiar ideas, which did not resemble Pre-Raphaelitism at all, and Millais, being the most popular painter of the three, became the target for the critics.

Altho Millais could find sale for his early work, the prices paid in most cases made this part of his career a hard struggle. At this time he had to support his parents, who had made many sacrifices for his art education. One of his first pictures, "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," he painted on contract with a dealer for £100, but the work was so original in conception, so dominated with the Pre-Raphaelite idea, that the dealer refused to take it. It was a sore disappointment to the struggling artist. But one day Mr. Frankum, a friend, brought a stranger into the studio. He highly praised the picture, but departed without saying a word about buying it, to Millais' great disappointment. After the visitors had gone, Millais took up the painting to put it back in its accustomed place, and to his amazement and joy he found in one corner of it a check for £150. This saved the family from want.

The precise date of the first meeting of Millais and Ruskin is not given. Millais writes to his friend, Mrs. Combe, on July 2, 1851, as follows:

"I have dined and taken breakfast with Ruskin, and we are such good friends that he wishes me to accompany him to Switzerland this summer. . . . We are as yet singularly at variance in our opinions upon art. One of our differences is about Turner. He believes that I shall be converted on further acquaintance with his works, and I that he will gradually slacken in his admiration."

Turner, we are told, lived a sort of hermit's life, and covered the rude walls of his leaky house with many of his works. Only a few of his most intimate friends were ever allowed to visit his abode. Lady Millais, who was one of these, says of him: "Withal, he had a great sense of humor, and when telling a story would put his finger to the side of his nose and look exactly like 'Punch.'"

Turner frequented the Athenæum Club and drove about the country studying landscapes. So absorbed did he become in these landscapes that he often fell out of his vehicle. Lady Millais further says: "Turner told me the way in which he studied clouds was by taking a boat which he anchored in some stream,

and then lay on his back in it, gazing at the heavens for hours, and even days, till he had grasped some effect of light which he desired to transpose to canvas."

This great artist was so averse to visitors that he moved his residence without telling any one of the fact. Lord Landsdowne, a great lover of art and one of Turner's best friends, learned where he had gone. His lordship wrote the artist a number of letters, and, receiving no response, he decided to

beard the lion in his den. He found the house. In the door was a small cat-hole, through which Turner spoke to any one on the outside. When his lordship knocked on the door, the artist asked if it was cat's meat (supposing his servant had brought meat for his cat), to which the visitor replied "Yes," and by this ruse secured admission.

From 1850 to 1852, Millais's work, especially such Pre-Raphaelite productions as "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," "The Woodman's Daughter," "Isabella," and "Ophelia," had subjected him to a great deal of very severe criticism at the hands of prominent members of the Royal Academy. He was very sensitive, too. He was at this time painting what is still considered his great masterpiece, "A Huguenot." He wrote to Mrs. Combe:

"I have no doubt that likewise they will turn the subject I am at present about to their advantage. It is a scene supposed to take place (as doubtless it did) on the eve of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. I shall have two lovers in the act of parting, the woman a Papist and the man a Protestant. The badge worn to distinguish the former from the latter was a white scarf on the left arm. Many were base enough to escape murder by wearing it. The girl will be endeavoring to tie the handkerchief around the man's arm, so to save him; but he, holding his faith above his greatest worldly love, will be softly preventing it. I am in high spirits about the subject, as it is *entirely my own*, and, I think, contains the highest moral. It will be very quiet,



"THE LAST TREK."
Reproduced by permission of F. A. Stokes & Co.

and but slightly suggest the horror of a massacre. The figures will be talking against a secret-looking garden wall, which I have painted here."

There is a story to the effect that the future Lady Millais, then the wife of John Ruskin, posed for this picture, and that it was then that Millais fell in love with her, and that Ruskin, noticing the affection between them, consented to his wife's divorce and to her marriage to Millais. The author of this biography, however, says that the model was a Miss Ryan.

Millais, of course, came to know nearly everybody of prominence in England. The following is an interesting incident in his early acquaintance with Frederick Leighton, who subsequently became a peer and president of the Royal Academy. Leighton had just finished "Cambue" a very important work, which Her Majesty purchased. In a banquet speech at the Academy on May 6, 1896, Millais said:

"In the early part of the evening, I spoke of my meeting with Fred Leighton. Let me tell you when and from whom I first heard of him. It was in the smoking-room of the Garrick Club, and the man who first mentioned the name to me was William Makepeace Thackeray. He had just returned from traveling abroad, and among other places had visited Italy. When he saw me enter the room, he came straight up to me and said: 'Millais, my boy, you must look to your laurels. I have met a wonderfully gifted young artist in Rome, about your own age, who some time will be president of the Royal Academy before you.' How that prophecy has come to pass is now an old, old story. We are, as we may well be, proud of our dear president, our admirable Leighton—painter, sculptor, orator, linguist, musician, soldier, and, above all, a dear good fellow."

A few months later, Leighton was dead and Millais was chosen as his successor president of the Royal Academy.

Millais was intimate with Thackeray, Dickens, Wilkie Collins, and Du Maurier; but above all his friends he loved that rare, rich personality, John Leech, the man who in the pages of *Punch* made the whole of creation laugh. Leech was one of the truest of gentlemen, and Millais and he were boon companions. They hunted and fished together, and Leech used Millais as a model for many of his most humorous sketches. After Leech's death, Millais stood at his friend's grave, beside that of Thackeray, in Westminster Abbey, and burst into tears and loud sobs, setting an example that was followed by Dickens, Canon Hole, and others who were present. George Du Maurier said: "We all forgot our manhood and cried like women."

Millais's eminence as an artist is due largely, his son thinks, to his hard work in early life. His genius was of the kind that it takes hard work to develop. "And many a time have I heard him say to young artists who thought to escape a grind like this by studying in Paris the methods of the impressionist school, 'Ah! you want to run before you have learnt to walk. You will never get on unless you go through the mill as I did, and as every successful artist has had to do.'"

Mr. Gladstone sat for Millais three times for portraits. He told Mr. Stewart Whortley, in speaking of the painter: "I never saw such a power of concentration in any man. I don't think I was in his studio for that portrait more than five hours and a half altogether."

Millais's bluff and hearty unconventionality of manner is illustrated by the story of his reception of Cardinal Newman when the latter dignitary, with a bevy of prelates, came to the studio to sit for his portrait. Pointing gayly to his sitter's chair, Sir John cried: "Oh, your eminence, on that eminence, if you please." Seeing the cardinal hesitate, he added encouragingly; "Come, jump up, you dear old boy!"

The close of the great artist's career is thus touchingly described by his son:

"The last moment he spent in his beloved studio comes vividly back to my mind. I had long wanted him to paint 'The Last

Trek,' a drawing which he had supplied as frontispiece to my book, 'A Breath from the Veldt,' and Mr. Briton Riviere had likewise urged him to do so; and now—pointing to a large white canvas which stood on one of the easels—he whispered, 'Well, Johnnie, you see I have got the canvas at last, and I am really going to begin "The Last Trek" to-day.' The subject appealed strongly to his feelings. It was that of a scene I had myself witnessed in South Africa—a white hunter dying in the wilder-



CUPID CROWNED WITH FLOWERS.
The First Oil Painting of Sir John Millais.
Reproduced by permission of F. A. Stokes & Co.

ness attended by his faithful Zulus. The title, too, seemed to please him (perchance as having some relation to his thoughts about himself); and after talking for some time on various points—such as the atmosphere of the Southern plains and the appearance of the parched and sun-cracked soil—he suddenly paused in his walk about the room, and, putting his hand to his forehead, said, solemnly and slowly, 'This is going to kill me! I feel it, I feel it!' The idea seemed to be but momentary. In another minute he was quite calm again, and throwing down his palette, which was already prepared, he pulled out his cards, and quietly commenced a game of 'Patience.' An hour later he felt so extremely unwell that he retired to his own room upstairs, closing the studio door behind him for the last time. He had commenced, tho he knew it not, 'The Last Trek'!"

A Pen-Picture of Charles Lamb.—In a new edition of "The Essays of Elia," published in England, the Introduction is written by Augustin Birrell, himself a prince of essayists. The London *Academy* reprints from this Introduction the following tender tribute:

"Lamb, like his own child-angel, was 'to know weakness, and reliance, and the shadow of human imbecility.' He went with a lame gait. He used to get drunk somewhat too frequently. Let the fact be stated in all its deformity—he was too fond of gin-and-water. He once gave a lady the welcome assurance that he never got drunk twice in the same house. Failing all evidence to the contrary, we are bound to believe this to be true. It is a mitigating circumstance. Wordsworth's boundless self-conceit, Coleridge's maddening infirmity of purpose, Hazlitt's petulance, De Quincey's spitefulness, knew no such self-denying ordinance. Lamb was also a too inveterate punster, and sometimes, it may be, pushed a jest, or baited a bore, beyond the limits of becoming mirth. When we have said these things

against Lamb we have said all. Pale Malice, speckled Jealousy, may now be invited to search the records of his life, to probe his motives, to read his private letters, to pry into his desk, to dissect his character. Baffled, beaten, and disappointed, they fall back. An occasional intoxication which hurt no one but himself, which blinded him to no duty, which led him into no extravagance, which in no way interfered with the soundness of his judgment, the charity of his heart, or the independence of his life, and a shower of bad puns—behold the faults of Elia! His virtues—noble, manly, gentle, are strewn over every page of his life, and may be read in every letter he ever wrote."

DECLINE OF THE NATURALISTIC NOVEL IN FRANCE.

M. EMILE ZOLA, when he published his "Roman Expérimental," announced his invincible faith in what he termed "the novel of the future," and declared that thenceforth nature and reality were alone to reign in literature. Fiction was to become scientific, and romance was to give place to "facts." Altho this was but twenty years ago, says a writer in the *London Speaker* (December 2), already the ascendancy of naturalism is a thing of the past.

"M. Zola himself must be aware that hardly any of the books of fiction issued from the press in France during the last few years bear the typical features which should distinguish his much-praised novel of the future. Indeed, our novels of to-day have but few, very few, characteristics in common—not so much as a family likeness. Far from being all ruled by the principles of naturalism, the authors take their own temperament as their sole guide. Whereas M. Zola only wishes to philosophize, with amiable skepticism and learned irony, through a plot so thin that we sometimes lose its thread entirely, M. Bourget industriously works up those complicated intrigues which bring out his subtle (so subtle!) studies of psychology; M. Huysmans is a patient hunter after curios in the domain of rare sensations and forgotten art; M. Loti delights in the descriptions of far-off countries and of a sailor's life; and if we had time enough to view separately all the others, MM. Marcel, Prévost, Barrès, Theuriet, Marguerith, Rod, etc., each of them would exhibit the same independence in the endeavor to attain after his own way a purpose of his own. Whether their efforts are likely to meet some day in a general tendency, and they themselves should be regarded as the forerunners of a new movement, I can not, nor is it my object to, tell. This at least is evident, that they are at present the followers of no literary creed, and consequently we may safely maintain our assertion: naturalism has ceased to exist as a school.

"Its short career, however strange it may seem, when you remember that at one time it threatened to sweep everything away, can yet be accounted for. We must notice first of all that the novel is not the only field in which it lost its battle. It was in poetry and in painting that the reaction began, and there it went to the extreme, having now found its ultimate expression in a vague and unsubstantial symbolism—the very reverse of reality. Philosophy and criticism have followed; everywhere we find new tendencies at work. Of course it is hardly possible to ascribe to a mere coincidence the unanimity of the desertion which leaves the banner of naturalism helpless and forlorn. Even if many of the new tendencies could (as I think they can) be traced back to divers influences at home, or to the imitation of foreign models, the mere fact that these influences and these models were accepted is ample proof of a deep alteration in the public mind. Naturalism in its first stage, with Vigny, Gautier, Flaubert, Courbet, Renan, Taine, had been, whether consciously or not, a form of the general enthusiasm for science which welcomed the great discoveries of our century; the methods of observation so successfully applied to the study of the material world had been eagerly taken up by men of letters and artists alike; poets, historians, novelists, critics, philosophers, and painters had become the impersonal and impassive witnesses of things. So long as this enthusiasm did not subside, naturalism flourished. But our admiration is now more discreet; if we still look up to science with reverence, with gratitude and hope too, we no longer expect from it more than it can give. We know that, however far it

may extend the area of our vision, we still remain encircled by an impenetrable wall of mysteries, and that all the discoveries which led us to a greater certainty about the actual and the concrete can but remove farther the fundamental problems of life, not solve them. As science failed to satisfy all our longings and inquiries, its claims to an undivided worship were found groundless, and men began to seek elsewhere a refuge for their disappointment. Some found it in skepticism, some in mysticism, others are still in quest. Mysticism and skepticism, together with the vagueness and melancholy they imply, are therefore momentarily the characteristics of our art and literature. If those characteristics appear with less evidence in the novel, tho they have undoubtedly stamped their mark on the novel also, we must not wonder; fiction, the most comprehensive and supple form of literature, is an almost unlimited field of experiments, and the pioneers of the reaction are still working there to discover the vein that shall best reward their labors and exactly suit their aspirations and their powers. At all events the old vein of naturalism has been forsaken there as well as anywhere else, and under the same general impulse."

THE POETS STILL AT WAR.

NEW and old names continue to appear on the poetical lists in England, and lances for or against the Boers are shivered by the combatants.

Mr. George Meredith expresses himself as follows (in the *London Chronicle*, November 16), leaving the impression that his verse as well as his prose sometimes needs disentangling:

AT THE CLOSE.

To Thee, dear God of Mercy, both appeal,
Who straightway sound the call to arms Thou know'st;
And that black spot in each embattled host,
Spring of the blood-stream, later wilt reveal;
Now is it red artillery and white steel:
'Till on a day will ring the victor's boast,
That 'tis Thy chosen towers uppermost,
Where Thy rejected grovels under heel.
So in all times of man's descent insane
To brute, did strength and craft combining strike,
Even as a God of Armies, his fell blow.
But at the close he entered Thy domain,
Dear God of Mercy, and if lion-like
He tore the fall'n, the Eternal was his Foe.

Thomas Hardy appears at the front again with the following poem in the *London Graphic*:

THE GOING OF THE BATTERY.

[November 2, 1899. Late at night, in rain and in darkness, the 73d Battery, R. F. A., left Dorchester Barracks for the war in South Africa, marching on foot to the railway station, where their guns were already en-trained.]

WIVES' VOICES.

Rain came down drenchingly; but we unblenchingly
Trudged on beside them through mirk and through mire,
They stepping steadily—only too readily—
Scarce as if stepping brought parting time nigher.
Great guns were gleaming there—living things seeming there—
Cloaked in their tarcloth, uposed to the night;
Wheels wet and yellow from axle to felloe,
Throats blank of sound, but prophetic to sight.
Lamplight all drearily blinking and bearily
Lit our pale faces outstretched for one kiss,
While we stood prest to them, with a last quest to them
Not to court perils that honor could miss.
Some one said, "Nevermore will they come! Evermore
Are they now lost to us!" Oh, it was wrong!
Howsoe'er hard their ways, some Hand will guard their ways—
Bear them through safely—in brief time or long.
Yet—voices haunting us, daunting us, taunting us,
Hint in the night-time, when life-beats are low,
Other and graver things. . . . Hold we to braver things—
Wait we—in trust—what Time's fulness shall show.

The following unnamed and anonymous poem appears in *The Telephone* (September 28), a weekly paper published at Cape Town. A New York journal calls it the best poem yet inspired by the war:

Lay my rifle here beside me, set my Bible on my breast,
For a moment let the wailing bugles cease;
As the century is closing, I am going to my rest,
Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant go in peace.

But loud through all the bugles rings a cadence in mine ear,
And on the winds my hopes of peace are strowed;
The winds that waft the voices that already I can hear—
Of the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

Yes, the redcoats are returning; I can hear the steady tramp,
After twenty years of waiting, lulled to sleep.
Since rank and file at Potchefstroom we hemmed them in their camp,
And cut them up at Bronkerspruit like sheep.
They shelled us at Ingogo, but we galloped into range.
And we shot the British gunners where they showed;
I guessed they would return to us—I knew the chance must change—
Hark! The rooi-baatje singing on the road!

But now from snow-swept Canada, from India's torrid plains,
From lone Australian outposts, hither led;
Obeying their command, as they heard the bugle's strains,
The men in brown have joined the men in red.
They come to find the colors at Majuba left and lost,
They come to pay us back the debt they owed;
And I hear new voices lifted, and I see strange colors tossed,
'Mid the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

The old, old faiths must falter; the old, old creeds must fail—
I hear it in that distant murmur low—
The old, old order changes, and 'tis vain for us to rail,
The great world does not want us—we must go.
And veld, and spruit, and kopje to the stranger will belong.
No more to trek before him we shall load;
Too well, too well I know it, for I hear it in the song
Of the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

Most notable by far of all recent poetical utterances is the poet laureate's poem published in the London *Times*. It is as follows

THE OLD LAND AND THE NEW LAND.

I.

The Young Land cried, "I have borne it long,
But can suffer it no more;
I must end this endless inhuman wrong
Within hail of my own free shore.
So fling out the War-Flag's folds and let the righteous cannons roar."

II.

It was a quick rash word, for the strong Young Land
Is a land whose ways are peace;
It weareth no mail, and its keels are manned
With cotton, and corn, and fleece,
While lands there are that are cased in steel, and whose war-hammers
never cease.

III.

And these, when they saw the Young Land gird
Its loins to redress the wrong,
Whispered one to the other, "Its heart is stirred,
But its hosts are an undrilled throng,
And its bolts yet to forge, so quick let us strike before that it grows too
strong."

IV.

And they said to the Old Land, "Surely you
Will help us to foil its claim?
It waxeth in strength, as striplings do,
And it girds at its parent's name.
Take heed lest its overweening growth overshadow your fading fame."

V.

Then the Old Land said, "Youth is strong and quick,
And Wisdom is strong but mild,
And blood than water is yet more thick,
And this Young Land is my child.
I am proud, not jealous, to watch it grow." Thus the Old Land spoke and
smiled.

VI.

"And look you," it said, "at the Young Land strike
For Freedom and Freedom's growth;
And that makes 'twixt us twain the unsigned by hand,
A bond strong as lovers' troth.
So 'ware what you do, for, if you strike, you will strike not one, but both."

VII.

Then they fretted and chafed; for, tho shod in steel,
Their war-tread stops at the shore,
While the Old Land's breath is the salt sea gale,
And its music the wave-winds roar.
Then they hated the Young Land's youth and strength, but they hated the
Old Land more.

VIII.

Now the Old Land, in turn, for Freedom's Cause
Speeds her sons to the Southern zone,
They shout, "Let us clip the Lion's claws,
That Lion that lives alone;
And harry her lair, and spear her cubs, and sit on the Lion's throne."

IX.

And the Young Land laughs. "With her coursers fleet,
I guess she's a match for you all:
She has saddled the sea, and more firm her seat
Than yours, that would ride for a fall.
If you put all your fighting force afield, and charged at her watery wall."

X.

"But if ever, hemmed in by a world of foes,
Her sinews were sorely tried,
By the self-same blood in our veins that flows,
You would find me at her side,
So long as she strikes for the Cause for which her sons and my sons have
died."

XI.

Now thus let it be until wrong shall end,
This bond strong as lover's troth,
Twixt Old Land and Young Land, to defend
Man's freedom, and freedom's growth,
So if any should band against either now, they will meet, not one, but both.

The Oldest Printed Book.—Just at the present time, when preparations are being made to celebrate in Mayence, on a grand scale and with international cooperation, the five hundredth birthday of Gutenberg, the question as to which was the first book printed has aroused a lively interest among littérateurs, because of the appearance of a new claimant for this honor. This new claimant is a *Missale speciale* in the possession of the Antiquarian Book Concern of Rosenthal in Munich, which leading literary specialists, among them Drs. Falk, Stein, and Hupp, declare for typographical reasons to be the oldest printed book extant and to antedate even the famous Gutenberg Psalter of 1457. Recently the leading French authority on liturgics, Misset, examined this work and reached the conclusion that for liturgical and historical reasons it must have been older even than the forty-two-line Bible of Gutenberg, *i.e.*, the oldest edition, credited to 1450. The title of his monograph on the subject is "Le premier livre imprimé connu: Un missel spécial de Constance, œuvre de Gutenberg, avant 1450. Paris, 1899, Librairie Honoré Champion." This title indicates the author's conclusions, namely, that the Missale of Rosenthal is an extract from the famous Constance Missale, and must have been printed even before 1450.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

THE new "Cambridge edition" of Keats is unique in the fact that it contains in one volume all the letters of the poet as well as his complete poetical works. The volume contains also a photogravure from Lever's painting of Keats, and a vignette from the portrait in the National Gallery, London, together with a biographical sketch by the editor, Horace E. Scudder, notes, bibliography, and indexes.

THE death of Mr. Daniel S. Ford, the proprietor of *The Youth's Companion*, removes one of the leading newspaper publishers of the time. The almost unexampled success of that paper was due to his remarkable business ability. From an insignificant journal, it became one of the most prominent and profitable papers in the United States, and has for more than a generation brought pleasure and profit to the various members of the family.

"TIES," an English adaptation of Paul Hervieu's play "Les Tenailles," the second of the series of "modern dramas" undertaken by Mr. John Blair, was produced at the Carnegie Lyceum before the usual large and distinguished audience. It is a problem play touching in a serious spirit the subject of domestic unhappiness and divorce, and the teaching appears to be that the continuance of a loveless marriage such as that depicted in the drama is not only a personal degradation but a sin against the social fabric. The work of the principal actor is spoken of by the leading dramatic critics as good, tho the choice of the play is criticized as hardly one of sufficient interest for such a dramatic series.

MR. WILLIAM L. ALDEN writes that the breaking out of the war is bad for the winter book trade in London. He says (in the *New York Times*): "The war promises to last for some time, and people will read newspapers rather than novels so long as it does last. There are two writers, however, who will benefit by the war. Kipling's books will sell more rapidly than ever, because he is so thoroughly identified with British patriotism and imperial supremacy. Mr. Rider Haggard's African novels will also have a new lease of life. His "Jessa," which is in many respects the best book he ever wrote, deals directly with the Boers and their hatred of England. A new edition of "Jessa" may be looked for at once, and its sale will probably be larger than it was when the book was first published."

A CURIOUS operation in literary surgery has lately been performed in England, and it is believed that the patient will recover. The subject was "The Heavenly Twins." Mme. Sarah Grand, at the request of many of her readers, cut from the narrative the striking story of "Israfil" and "Diabolus," and has issued it through a London publisher as a distinct book. This operation is not wholly unparalleled in literary history. The separate publication of the papers in *The Spectator* relating to Sir Roger de Coverley will be recalled by every one. The New Shakespeare Society in England also published some years ago the play of "Marina," made up of the genuine Shakespearian portions of "Pericles," which constitute a drama within a drama and make a complete story of themselves.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DOES ABSOLUTE TRUTH EXIST?

ABSOLUTE truth should not exist for the scientific mind. So says Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University. In his presidential address before the Physical Society of America (New York, October 28), just published in *Science*, he cautions his hearers against supposing that there are such things as perfect truth and perfect error. Instead of these, he says, we should have a continuously graded scale of probability, and our belief in any statement will move up and down this scale as new evidence is adduced for or against it, rarely remaining in one place long, and never reaching the extreme top or bottom. Says Professor Rowland:

"The facts and theories of our science are so much more certain than those of history, of the testimony of ordinary people on which the facts of ordinary history or of legal evidence rest, or of the value of medicines to which we trust when we are ill, indeed to the whole fabric of supposed truth by which an ordinary person guides his belief and the actions of his life, that it may seem ominous and strange if what I have said of the imperfections of the knowledge of physics is correct. How shall we regulate our minds with respect to it? There is only one way that I know of, and that is to avoid the discontinuity of the ordinary, indeed the so-called cultivated legal mind. There is no such thing as absolute truth and absolute falsehood. The scientific mind should never recognize the perfect truth or the perfect falsehood of any supposed theory or observation. It should carefully weigh the chances of truth and error, and grade each in its proper position along the line joining absolute truth and absolute error.

"The ordinary crude mind has only two compartments, one for truth and one for error; indeed, the contents of the two compartments are sadly mixed in most cases; the ideal scientific mind, however, has an infinite number. Each theory or law is in its proper compartment, indicating the probability of its truth. As a new fact arrives, the scientist changes it from one compartment to another, so as, if possible, to always keep it in its proper relation to truth and error. Thus the fluid nature of electricity was once in a compartment near the truth. Faraday's and Maxwell's researches have now caused us to move it to a compartment nearly up to that of absolute error.

"So the law of gravitation within planetary distances is far toward absolute truth, but may still need amending before it is advanced farther in that direction.

"The ideal scientific mind, therefore, must always be held in a state of balance which the slightest new evidence may change in one direction or another. It is in a constant state of skepticism, knowing full well that nothing is certain. It is above all an agnostic with respect to all facts and theories of science as well as to all other so-called beliefs and theories."

Professor Rowland hastens to caution his hearers against unwarranted deductions from these statements. He does not mean, he says, that we need not guide our lives by the approach to knowledge that we possess. There are probably rigid natural laws, altho we can not get at them exactly; we can make these our slaves or we may be crushed by them. We must act according to our lights, and, if these are incorrect, we must suffer. On the closeness of our approach to knowledge, therefore, depend our own welfare and that of all our fellow creatures. The moral of all this, thinks Professor Rowland, is that we should bend all our energies to getting a closer and closer approximation to scientific truth by means of experiment. He adds:

"The aims of the physicist, however, are in part purely intellectual; he strives to understand the universe on account of the intellectual pleasure derived from the pursuit, but he is upheld in it by the knowledge that the study of nature's secrets is the ordained method by which the greatest good and happiness shall finally come to the human race.

"Where, then, are the great laboratories of research in this city, in this country, nay, in the world? We see a few miserable structures here and there occupied by a few starving professors

who are nobly striving to do the best with the feeble means at their disposal. But where in the world is the institute of pure research in any department of science with an income of \$100,000,000 per year? Where can the discoverer in pure science earn more than the wages of a day laborer or cook? But \$100,000,000 per year is but the price of an army or of a navy designed to kill other people. Just think of it, that one per cent. of this sum seems to most people too great to save our children and descendants from misery and even death!"

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

IT is asserted that of patents taken out by women during the past five years fully 75 per cent. are yielding profitable returns. This statement is made in *The Patent Record* (Washington, December), which goes on to say that many patents nowadays are the results of observation in some store or mill where a woman employee sees room for improvement in a piece of machinery or a business method. Says *The Patent Record*:

"Much of woman's present activity in inventions is ascribed to the better educational facilities now obtainable. The college standard in high and popular courses in solid and manual training have taught women to use their hands as well as brains. Notwithstanding this, a large proportion of the more successful women inventors are those who have had only medium or limited educational advantages, but have been daily toilers in the various lines of industry. A Rhode Island woman invented an improved buttonhole-cutting machine that measures the distance between the buttonholes automatically, with much profit and convenience to garment-makers. A lock with three thousand combinations is a woman's invention; also a letter-box for the outside of homes that shows a signal when there is a letter inside for the postman to collect, an invention now in constant use. A woman has just perfected a valuable apparatus for removing wool from skins by electricity, showing that women are quick to adopt the modern facilities of the age to practical purpose. . . .

"The Northwest, the Middle, and the Eastern States have produced the most active women inventors. The South has yielded the fewest number, but the Southern women who have entered the field at all have been financially successful. Two important aids to agriculture were the invention of an Alabama woman. A workingwoman in North Carolina succeeded with a culinary invention. A Florida matron patented a useful car-heating apparatus. A Texas woman invented a novel folding tent and another Southern woman a finger-exercising device, of value to musicians. A Western widow patented a method of desulfurizing ores; another invented a composition solder of use to metal workers.

"A number of women school-teachers are successful inventors, and have patented educational systems and devices, also kindergarten implements, erasers, school-bags, and book-rests. Women from the small towns in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and Illinois have been prolific in inventing household conveniences, washing and cleaning apparatus, facilities for sanitation, garment bindings, shields, fastenings, and dress improvements. New England women have brought out attachments and improvements that have to do with saddles, harness, and vehicles; also the needs of barn and garden. They have invented butter-workers, plumbing appliances, brushes for cleaning, and fire-kindling compositions, toys, games, puzzles, and amusement knick-knacks. A considerable proportion of the fakirs' goods, novelties, and trick pastimes sold on the streets originated by women. They sell the patent right promptly to the proprietors of news agencies, who include such small gear in their stationers' and confectioners' supplies. A fair proportion of the specialty goods inventors and makers are women. Many whose trademarks are registered at the Patent Office have made fortunes, either through shrewdness in putting their wares on the market or because of the article's worth. These inventions include patent medicines, complexion soaps and wafers, hair ointments and restorers, and an infinity of health and toilet knick-knacks found at the drug-shops."

The career of the American woman as an inventor dates, we are told, from 1809, when a patent was taken out by Mrs. Mary

Kies for weaving straw with silk or thread. From this time till 1834 only fifteen patents were granted to women. In the next twenty-five years thirty-five patents were granted, and it was not until after the Civil War that there was any marked increase in the number of women inventors. *The Patent Record* states that one hundred and fifty-two models of women's inventions were exhibited at the Atlanta Exposition, and that since then the Patent Office has had a specially classified list of women's inventions prepared for public inspection.

HAS THE NERVE-CELL A MEMORY?

WE are wont to regard memory as attaching only to the great assemblage of cells that we call our brain. M. J. Renault, who writes on the subject for the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 9), believes that it is also a function of the individual nerve-cell or neuron, and that each cell not only remembers, but is conscious of its memory, and exercises a separate physical control over its share of the bodily functions. Says M. Renault:

"The special characteristic of the neuron is that it is a sensitive cell that remembers; that is to say, every impression received determines an imprint of such a nature, and so perfectly characteristic, that it remains and is not effaced by the superposition of new impressions, which act on the neuron, each on its own account, in the same fashion. It is like a sensitized plate, which, receiving a throng of successive images, should keep them superposed, but nevertheless distinct, and should be at the same time capable indefinitely of developing at will any desired one of them for an instant. This occurs under the influence of impressions identical or of the same order with that which determined the primary imprint, but which need not be so vivid, and which may continue to be effective even after indefinite repetition. These place the neuron at once in the functional attitude that the first excitation was able to produce only with considerable labor. Now these are precisely the conditions of an elementary memory, in which the conservation of certain states, and their reproduction, are so easy that if we regard the process only superficially it appears to be spontaneous."

The play of the nerve-cells becomes known to us, the author goes on to say, only by the results of their mutual association. Consciousness and what have been called "mental faculties" have nothing to do with an act, he says. A nerve-cell receives an impression, either directly or through other cells; it finally reflects this impression to a motor neuron that causes muscular contraction. It is as purely mechanical as when we turn on an electric light. But the nerve-cell has memory; the muscle has not. The muscle-cell contracts in the same manner at the hundredth excitation (fatigue excluded) as at the first. The nerve-cell can be educated, because of its "cellular memory," and the contraction becomes easier to it at each repetition. To quote again:

"It is because the nerve-cells have memory that they regulate to correspond with their harmonic associations all the interior and general movements of the organism. The organic memory, as philosophers have understood it since the beautiful investigations of M. Ribot, is naught but the resultant of the individual cellular memories of our innumerable nerve-cells, and I can demonstrate that the reflex, that fundamental and most simple form of organic memory, is only the result of an anatomical arrangement reduced to a pure mechanism, as some have believed. I am also of those who assert that reflex action is the product of a specific hereditary memory, which has been laboriously acquired by our precursors in the race, then rendered organic by numberless repetitions, and finally fixed as a characteristic of the species. Such, at the outset, are complex acts like leaping or dancing, which, calculated, regulated, and acquired at first by mental action, have fallen into the domain of unconscious nerve action and have become automatic. Such also is the repetition of the multiplication table. If we say '6 times 6 is 36,' it is because of

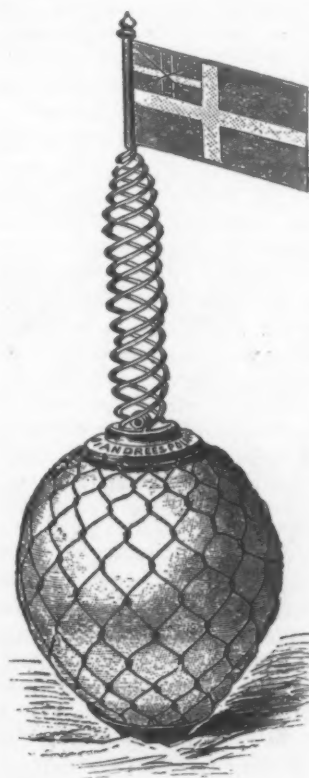
a theorem that we know it, and by the play of reflex action that we say it. But all this has been sufficiently studied out, and is so well understood that I need not dwell on it longer."

Having endowed the cell with memory, the author next proceeds to inquire whether it possesses consciousness. Is the cell conscious that it has a cellular memory? M. Renault believes that it is. He cites the case of a man whose arm has been amputated, and who yet believes that he feels with the lost member. When the stump is touched he thinks at first that the sensation proceeds from the fingers, which no longer exist. This would not be the case, thinks the writer, if the cells were mere automata. They remember that their function was formerly to pass on a sensation from the fingers, and they are deceived into thinking that they are still doing it. They therefore send a wrong message to the brain. This is just what we should expect from entities with memories and with consciousness of those memories. The neurons alone, says M. Renault, know what they do and what is expected of them in the organism. They carry on hosts of organic processes and do not bother the brain—the great central ganglion—about it at all. If the regulative action of the neuron ceases for a single instant, all is changed, the anatomical elements revolt, and there is a state of disease. This, M. Renault believes, is the true theory of the nerve-cell and the one that most nearly represents the results of modern advanced investigation.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ANDRÉE BUOY.

THE discovery of one of the buoys belonging to the Andrée expedition has been noted by the daily press. We are reminded by *Ueber Land und Meer* (as condensed in *The Scientific Supplement*) that twelve of these buoys were taken with the

expedition, each one consisting of a cork balloon painted with the Swedish colors (yellow and blue) and covered with a network of strong copper wire ending below in a spike!



THE ANDRÉE BUOY.

"In the upper end of the balloon there was an opening in which was secured a cylinder, that was closed at the lower end by means of a rubber packing and at the upper end screwed in the copper plate to which the netting was secured. On the plate the inscription 'Andrée's Polar Expedition 1896 Nr . . .' was engraved. The inscription was dated 1896, the year for which the expedition was first planned, and was not altered altho Andrée really started in 1897. The iron cylinder was designed to carry communications in writing. From the cylinder, which projects beyond the plate, extends a strong spiral iron wire, that terminates in a Swedish flag made of sheet iron. This arrangement is

very practical, for if the buoy is thrown into the water it will always fall with the copper spike down, and if it falls on the ground or on ice, the spike will bore in so that the flag will always be uppermost. The buoy which was found is 12.5 inches long, and has been declared by several experts who met in Stockholm on October 1 to be the so-called 'North Pole buoy'; that is, the buoy Andrée was to have thrown out after the North Pole

had been passed. Captain Svedenborg, who has had experience in balloon ascensions, explained that the hooks seem not to have been fastened on the eyes, and that consequently the buoy was not let down by means of lines. The buoy was opened. The copper network was cut off at its lower edge, whereupon sea sand fell out; and when the copper spike with the copper tube secured thereto was taken out, the latter held some water—and the tube was sawed off. In the lower part they found a rubber stopper on which was some gravel. On the inner side of the tube there was a paper-like lining which the microscope showed to be a sort of seaweed. Professor Nathorst explained that the buoy could not have traveled from the Pole to King Charles Land. Svedenborg thought the buoy had been thrown out empty, and Professor Montelius maintained that it had not been proved that the buoy was thrown out empty."

Nansen thinks that the finding of the buoy is a bad sign, and believes that the evidence is that it was thrown out as ballast rather than as a means of communication. He thinks that the buoy was thrown out near Franz Josef Land.

NEW APPLICATIONS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INVENTORS seem nowadays to have entered a competition to see who shall devise the greatest number of applications of electric space-signaling. Among those recently reported in the daily press is the invention of A. F. Hamilton for facilitating approach to the harbor of Halifax, N. S. *The Electrical World* reports that the apparatus consists of "what may be called an electrical buoy on which is a bell connected with the land by means of a submarine cable. In addition to the bell, the buoy is intended to hold a Marconi transmitter from which signals may be sent from land to a distance of four or five miles." All vessels having suitable receivers can thus be readily warned of danger as they approach the coast, and can also ascertain their exact situation by paying due heed to the signals transmitted. Other applications of wireless-signaling systems are thus noted in the same paper:

"In a despatch from Chicago, under the head of 'Marconi Tests Are Outdone,' an account is given of tests of a wireless telegraphy by Prof. W. S. Johnson and C. L. Fortier, of Milwaukee. What these gentlemen accomplished, according to the information at hand, is this: 'They succeeded in telegraphing without wires through a suite of seven rooms, with all doors closed, and through seven walls. Another test was made, when the signals were conveyed through three fireproof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard, in which thirty wires were connected up and about forty dead wires were located. Notwithstanding the fact that this switchboard contained live wires, the current passed through all of the vaults and through this board. This probably is the most severe test ever given wireless telegraphy. A third test was made, in which the sending instrument was placed inside of one of the steel vaults and both doors were closed and the combination lock turned. The signals were then transmitted clearly from the inside of the vault to an adjoining room.' The professor claims that his invention is materially different from that of Marconi, and that an instrument can be constructed to be carried on horseback. Other information tells of another system of wireless telegraphy tested at Lexington, Ky., by Prof. G. R. Sturtevant. The system, Professor Sturtevant says, possesses qualities superior to Marconi's system, in that instead of transmitting in waves which travel in every direction sent, the messages are sent in parallel lines in two directions, and can not therefore be taken indiscriminately by persons not intended to receive them. The system, he says, originated in England."

In an article on the applications of kites to this form of signaling, *Electricity* says:

"Of the various kite experimenters of recent date none have investigated the subject as carefully or as thoroughly as Mr. William A. Eddy. In studying the workings of the Marconi wireless telegraphy, Mr. Eddy is said to have come to the con-

clusion that a kite wire would be far better adapted to catching electrical oscillations in the atmosphere than Marconi's wires attached to poles driven in the ground.

"Mr. Eddy is furthermore of the opinion that if the two vertical points of sending and reception extend high enough into the air, enough electricity will be obtained from the atmosphere, even in a clear sky, to do away with the batteries now made use of. Whether Mr. Eddy is correct in his surmise can of course only be determined by experimenting, and it is along this and kindred lines that he has been working of late. Among other things he has devised a sparking apparatus which, when attached to a kite and sent up four or five hundred feet, can be made to emit sparks by means of atmospheric electricity, at one-second intervals, or much more rapidly if desired, and in this way Mr. Eddy believes war signaling aloft could be carried on."

TEMPERATURE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

ONE of the most striking facts in physiology is the uniformity of our bodily temperature. No matter what the extremes of atmospheric heat or cold may be, the temperature of the interior of the human organism rarely varies more than a few degrees. According to M. François Stepinski, who writes on the subject in *La Science Française* (Paris, December 1), the temperature of man may vary slightly during health, but within such narrow limits that we may say that in the ordinary conditions of life the average temperature of the healthy man is 98° Fahr. Variations above or below this do not exceed, in temperate climates, 2° to 3° Fahr. This variation may, however, be increased a little under certain circumstances. Says M. Stepinski:

"All conditions being the same, the normal physiologic temperature is not equal in all individuals; but, unfortunately, we have no very exact data on this point. Differences of a few degrees have been noted, and it may be imagined how useful it would be for the practising physician to know the mean normal temperature of his patient. According to some authorities, there are persons who have a low normal temperature, just as there are those who have a low pulse-rate, without counting children, with whom a slight lowering of mean temperature is frequent, but which always occurs after an accident.

"Every one knows that there are regular variations of bodily temperature during the day, and it is the same during the night. It has long been asserted that there are in the daily curve two maxima and two minima; but Charles Richet has shown that the central temperature goes through a very regular cycle, with a maximum at 5 to 6 P.M. and a minimum at 4 to 7 A.M. But it should be said that this curve is modified by motion, by work, and by feeding, which cause it to rise higher; and by sleep, rest, and hunger, which make it fall. It should be added that with persons who work at night the nocturnal curve is very similar to that of the day. . . .

"The influence of age is not so great as is sometimes supposed. Evidently, after a few minutes of life, the new-born infant loses 2° to 3° [3° to 5° Fahr.], for we know that it quickly loses heat, and that it is necessary to protect it at this time. But ordinarily the temperature becomes normal again on the following day; only with feeble children does it remain low. With old persons, the temperature is often that of the adult.

"In regard to sex, experiments are too few to give very certain results. Perhaps there is a slight difference in favor of the female sex; but, to make up for this, women resist cold less than the male sex. . . . As to race, according to numerous observers, men of different races, placed in the same climates, have sensibly the same temperature as soon as acclimation has taken place."

The effect of climate and season on bodily temperature, which is next considered by M. Stepinski, depends, he tells us, on humidity as well as on heat and cold. Very hot weather raises the temperature slightly. Likewise, when we pass from a hot to a cold climate, a noticeable decrease in temperature takes place; but it is less rapid than the corresponding rise when a cold country is left for a warm one. The difference may amount to two or three degrees, but the abnormal temperature ceases

when the person becomes acclimated. If the surrounding medium is heated artificially, as in a Turkish bath, the bodily temperature rises quickly at first for several degrees; but a reaction takes place, and, owing to the evaporation of the perspiration, the temperature falls again. If the humidity is so great as to prevent this evaporation, there is grave danger of overheating. The inverse action, of course, takes place in a cold bath. To quote again:

"Feeding raises the temperature slightly, and thus after breakfast there is a rise of several tenths of a degree. The same often occurs after the evening meal; but, curiously enough, there is sometimes no effect at all. . . . The quality of the food must, of course, be taken into account. The thermogenic action of coffee, tea, and small doses of alcohol is well known, as well as that of coca and of certain medicaments known as stimulants.

"Physical labor and brainwork augment the temperature manifestly; the latter rarely raises it more than 0.6 of a degree [1.1° Fahr.], but the former has a much greater effect. Pathology confirms the data of physiology in this regard, for we know that the maladies where the temperature is raised most (tetanus, etc.) are those in which muscular contraction plays the greatest part. Finally, rest and sleep cause a slight diminution of normal temperature."

So much for the average central temperature of the body; but the author reminds us that the local temperature is quite a different thing. According to Gavasset, the temperature of the body increases from the skin inward, and from the extremities toward the trunk. The skin temperature may vary in a few hours by four to twelve degrees Fahrenheit, but the average remains pretty constant. The local temperature depends on nearly the same conditions as the central temperature. A curious phenomenon is the difference of temperature often observed in hysterical persons between the two sides of the body. This, however, the author reminds us, trenches on the subject of pathology, which he reserves for another article.—*Translation and Condensation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE X RAYS.

IT has been for some time a fact familiar to scientific men that certain substances are able to give off continuously rays that resemble Roentgen radiation in many particulars, especially in their ability to traverse many substances opaque to ordinary light and to impress an image on a photographic plate. Substances giving off these rays in unusually large quantities have lately been discovered, and it is now asserted that they are more convenient and economical for surgical investigation than the X rays. This announcement is made by Prof. George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, who recently gave an exhibition in Philadelphia of the powers of one of the newly discovered substances—radium. We quote from the editorial column of the *New York Tribune* (December 17) a review of the facts that have led up to this assertion of the Philadelphia professor. It says:

"The investigations of M. and Mme. Curie, which resulted in the finding of radium, began early in 1898, if not before, and were doubtless stimulated, if not suggested, by the Bavarian professor's brilliant achievement. Roentgen's work naturally called to mind the observations of Becquerel, that uranium and its salts exerted a very feeble photographic influence. By experimenting with pitchblende, the mineral from which uranium is obtained commercially, M. and Mme. Curie found that the former yielded the same effect much more conspicuously. This led them to suspect that they were on the track of a new element. They even went so far as to name it provisionally, altho much difficulty was experienced in separating it from the substances with which it was associated. Just before the close of the year, with the cooperation of M. Bemont, they obtained indications of still another new element. The first they called 'polonium' and the second 'radium.' Polonium is believed to surpass uranium and its salts in emissive power five hundredfold, but Professor Barker estimates the efficiency of radium at one hundred thou-

sand times that of uranium. For this reason, and because of its comparative cheapness and simplicity, the second of the Curies' discoveries seems destined to replace the costly and complicated X-ray apparatus in the realm of surgery."

The curious thing about the radiation from radium and similar substances is that it appears like a spontaneous generation of energy. That it is really so, no physicist believes; but no adequate explanation of the way in which the rays arise has yet been found. Be this as it may, it is certainly convenient to possess a source of the rays that is not dependent for its action on any ordinary transformation of energy, as is the Crookes tube by whose means Roentgen rays are produced.

A NEW CURE FOR ANEMIA?

WHAT is described in the newspaper headlines as a new "elixir of life" is reported from the Pasteur Institute of Paris. No official report has been made by the discoverer, Professor Metchnikoff, but a representative of the London *Morning Post* sends to that paper a description, which has been cabled to American dailies. This "elixir of life" is described as a series of serums which arrest decay of the tissues of the different organs by reinforcing the phagocytes (white corpuscles) in their attack upon disease germs. The different serums in the series are specifics for different organs, and "an entire section" of the Institute, it is said, is now at work to find the specific of each organ, and "extraordinary results" have already been obtained. *The Morning Post's* account of the discovery is as follows:

"M. Bordet, one of the professor's pupils in 1898, published the results of a curious experiment, which consisted of injecting the blood of a rabbit into a guinea-pig. Later he injected the blood of this guinea-pig into a rabbit, and the latter died. Professor Metchnikoff sought the causes of the phenomenon, and was soon convinced that the blood of the guinea-pig, injected into a rabbit or other vertebrate animal, elaborates the poison that weakens the red globules of the blood and makes them the prey of the phagocytes.

"Starting from the fact that the poison elaborated in the guinea-pig is fatal in large doses, Professor Metchnikoff argued that the action in small doses must be stimulating. On this is based the action of all medicines, such as strychnin and arsenic.

"He therefore began to inject into rabbits feeble solutions of previously injected guinea-pig's blood. A cubic millimeter of the blood of the rabbits thus treated contained before the injections 3,000,000 red globules. In three or four days the number increased to 8,000,000."

The *Philadelphia Press* has an intelligent editorial on the subject, from which we quote as follows:

"The latest discovery of Professor Metchnikoff seems to be some variation of the older phagocytosis process [developed years ago by the professor]. He believes he can, in the case of localized diseases, so stimulate the blood corpuscles by means of special lymphs that they will overcome the poisonous influences in the tissues and bring them back to a normal condition. It may be said modern medicine does this in part to-day through general if not specific remedies. But Professor Metchnikoff is reported to go further, and by a stimulation of the cells in old age is able to restore the more active functions of the blood with the consequent improvement of tissue and a longer lease on life. In other words, just as the blood can be made to resist the attack of the diphtheritic germs by the use of antitoxins, so by Professor Metchnikoff's new serums it resists the decay of the tissues and rebuilds them as they weaken under the assault of years."

PROF. RUDOLF VIRCHOW'S jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of his tenure of office as Professor Ordinarius—was recently celebrated at the University of Berlin, says *Science*, December 22. "In the hall of the Pathological Museum (Virchow's own creation) the Senate of the University, its rector, Professor Fuchs, at their head, assembled to greet their revered and honored colleague, and to present an illuminated and illustrated address, the text of which had been written by Professor Waldeyer. In it Virchow's wonderful many-sidedness, and his achievements as scientist, archeologist, and politician, were recounted in glowing terms."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SELF-CREMATION OF BUDDHISTIC MONKS.

ONE of the striking features of Buddhism is its monastic system. The spirit of its monks and nuns is seen in the custom of self-cremation to which, in their religious zeal, they resort in order to influence the people. The English traveler, Max Gowan, has been privileged to witness this evidence of their zeal, and on the basis of his account, the *Germania*, of Milwaukee, brings out the following details:

It is known that the Buddhistic monks or bonzes, in order to move the hearts of their coreligionists, will inflict the severest bodily chastisement upon themselves and even mutilate their members. Their fanatical zeal and their desire to enter into the bliss of the Nirvana at times drive them even to suicide. On the island of Patu is found a high cliff from which those priests and monks who are ambitious to attain the holiness of Buddha hurl themselves into death. This place is called "the abyss of the goddess of mercy." Others seek to secure the same end by ascending a funeral pyre which they set on fire with their own hands. The bonzes usually come from the lowest ranks of the people; many of them enter the ranks of monks in order to lead a lazy life; they are content to leave the active world in order to enjoy the ease of the monasteries. The majority of the bonzes consist of men who become clerics against their will. As children of poor families, they are sold into the monasteries to be educated for the priesthood. Sometimes, however, Chinamen enter the order, and these are the ones who, as a rule, furnish the candidates for self-cremation. Gowan reports that on one occasion a mendicant monk, who was traveling through a province collecting money for the erection of a new monastery, announced that he would cremate himself, as other means of persuading the people to be liberal and charitable had failed. Those who had refused to contribute to the monastery were liberal in their contributions for the cremation, more wood and rosin being given than would have been needed to burn up all the monks and nuns of the whole cloister. The committee in charge of the ceremony refused to make use of the offer of rockets and other means of securing a pyrotechnic display, and confined themselves to placing several packages of ordinary powder in the clothing and armpits of the monk, with the evident purpose of shortening the ordeal. An English missionary tried to dissuade the monk from this act of self-immolation, but in vain. Then the political authorities interfered and forbade the deed. The monk was so unhappy over this refusal that he threw himself on the pile of wood and was afterward found there dead.

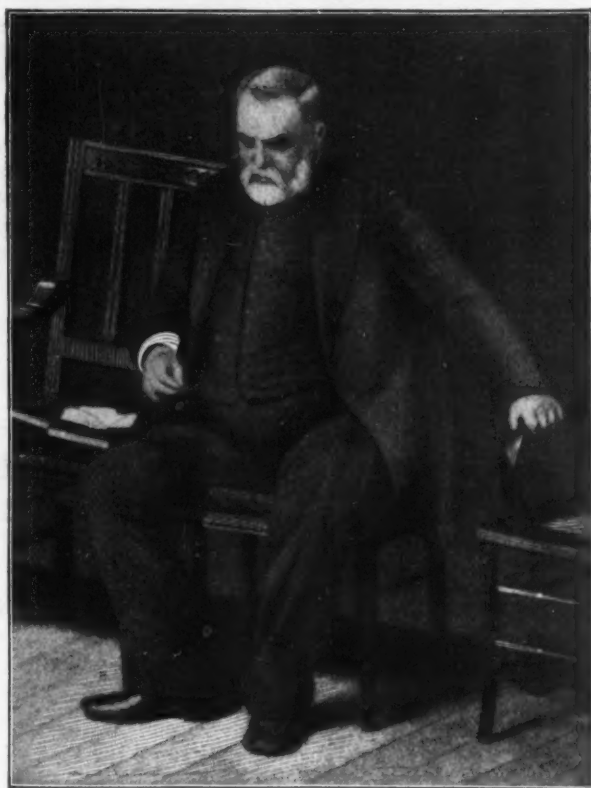
The coolness and utter contempt of suffering and death which often accompanies self-cremation almost surpasses belief. Several years ago announcement was made that on a certain day a young priest from the cloister of "the Mount of the Spirits" would burn himself alive. The faithful of both sexes who desired to attend the ceremony were urged to be present in good time, and were asked not to forget to bring something along as a gift to the zealous ecclesiast. When the multitude arrived at the cloister, another bonze, jealous of the attention and gifts secured by his colleague, declared that he too would burn himself alive and hastened to make his preparations. Two piles of wood were erected, one on each side of the temple, so that those who could not get a good view of the one ceremony could do so of the second. During the hours preceding the ceremony, the candidates for death were surrounded by their relatives and friends and a curious crowd of outsiders who had come to ask of them their influence in the world above. Magnanimously both promised to aid all in their power, permitted themselves to be venerated as true Buddhas, and thereby increased the finances of the cloister materially. Finally, the hour had come. Slowly they passed between kneeling crowds, and then, chanting and singing, took their positions. The first of the two ascended the pile, erected in the shape of a tent, and lighted it with his own hands, using an ordinary match. The multitude could, through the door and the openings of the tent, watch every stage in the cremation. Until the flames and smoke made it impossible any longer to behold the monk, he could be seen in the flames, singing a sacred hymn and beating the time with a skull carved out of wood.

An hour later the second candidate for death made his début. He had closely watched his predecessor and coolly entered his own tent of death, and passed through the ordeal as the other. The ashes and bones of the two were carefully gathered and deposited in the cloister of Wen-Chao, where they are preserved as sacred relics.

Women, too, in their religious devotion, cremate themselves, altho their favorite way of seeking death for the cause is to hurl themselves into some sea or river and drown. No other type of religion on earth produces such exhibitions of fanaticism as are produced by Buddhism.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON MR. MOODY.

THE death of Mr. Dwight L. Moody on December 22 is naturally regarded by the religious journals as an event of profound interest to the whole Christian world. There is little diversity in the views taken of his great evangelistic labors and



A PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. MOODY DURING A SERVICE LAST SUMMER AT EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

of his success as a religious preacher, whose chief gift was to arouse the moral consciousness of men hitherto unawakened upon the spiritual side. *The Outlook* (undenom., December 30) comments on the fact that while there is a mysterious inclination in all schools to judge religious teachers by their theological opinions, we all judge Mr. Moody rather by Christ's standard, "By their fruits ye shall know them." It says:

"Mr. Moody was a religious preacher, not a theological teacher; and the character of his work is to be measured, not by its theological structure, but by its religious power. The difference ought to be as self-evident as it is simple. The theological questions are such as these: What was the nature of the influence exerted by the Spirit of God on the minds of the writers of the Bible? What is the relation of Jesus Christ to the Infinite and Eternal Ruler of the universe? How do the life, passion, and death of Jesus Christ effect a saving influence on the character and destiny of mankind? The religious questions are: How can I best use the Bible to make better men and women? What is Jesus Christ to me, and what can He be to my fellow men? What can I do to make available to myself the influence of His life and character in securing a purer character and a diviner life for myself and for those about me?

"Mr. Moody's theology was to the last the theology which pre-

vailed in the New England orthodox churches in the first decade of the present half-century. The old Calvinism had passed away, shattered beyond hope of restoration by the preaching of Lyman Beecher and Charles G. Finney, and by the commentaries of Albert Barnes, which were in every religious household. The new theology, born of the evolution philosophy, had not yet found entrance into the churches of the Puritans; is not, indeed, even as yet formulated in its avowed philosophies. Bushnell's theology was still under the ban; Henry Ward Beecher had not yet become a theologian—he had been too busy, first as a revivalist, then as a moral reformer, to study philosophy, and was infusing a new moral and religious life into the old channels of theological thought. . . . It would be difficult to name any man in the present half-century who has done so much [as Mr. Moody] to give the power of spiritual vision to men who having eyes saw not and having ears heard not, to give hope to men who were living in a dull despair or an even more fatally dull self-content, and to give that love which is righteousness and that righteousness which is love to men who were before unqualifiedly egotistical and selfish. With him the theology was never an end, always an instrument. If any liberal is inclined to criticize his theology, let him consider well with himself whether he is doing as good work for humanity with his more modern and, let us say, better instruments. . . .

"He was the last of that school of evangelists in which his predecessors were Whitefield, Finney, Nettleton. His methods can not in our time be successfully imitated by another. But so long as the Church holds to this ancient faith in a divine Helper and Savior, and to its right to pronounce with authority, spiritual not ecclesiastical, the absolution and remission of sins, so long, tho by new voices and in new methods, it will surprise and perplex journalists, historians, and philosophers by the power of the Glad Tidings of Christ, of which Dwight L. Moody was so illustrious a herald."

The Independent (undenom., December 28) says of him:

"He was a thorough conservative in his study of the Bible, and had no faith in the higher criticism, altho he had tolerance for those who believed in it. He was a believer in Premillennialism, but was careful in preaching not to disturb his hearers with it. Many stories are told of his faith in persuading men of wealth to give money to carry on his work. He had to raise \$200,000 a year to carry on the Northfield schools and the work in Chicago. He was a very lovable man, a keen judge of human nature, remarkable for his common sense, and for the directness and fervency and simplicity of his appeals. No other evangelist of the time has done such a work, and that, too, without arousing any criticism. The people have all believed in him, even those of different faith or of no faith at all."

Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc., December 27) says:

"Mr. Moody was a man of large mold and striking individuality. In religious work and results he has been the colossal figure of the century, if, indeed, he ever had a prototype. . . .

"His tolerance was not the least of his remarkable characteristics, and must be noticed in this necessarily brief and hasty characterization. Tho a man of clear and decided religious tenets, and tho he held his convictions with tenacity, yet he was comprehensive and considerate of variant theological opinions. Conservative in his opinions of the Bible, yet he was so large and so tolerant that he could 'find' Prof. Henry Drummond and give him Northfield for a pulpit, sending him forth as 'a son in the Gospel.' And later when terror-stricken defenders of the faith were affrighted at the utterances of Prof. George Adam Smith, Moody invited him to Northfield to preach and to lecture. He was a robust, expulsive, apostolic disciple, a combination of much of the best of Peter and Paul, having Peter's burning zeal and consecration, but without his infirmities, for he never did nor could he have betrayed his Lord; not possessing Paul's culture or philosophy, but having his charity, brotherliness, and largeness of outlook for the kingdom of Christ, and, like Paul, 'abundant in labors.' The world is inexpressibly richer for the life which he has lived and the work which he has done."

The Lutheran Observer (Philadelphia, December 29) says:

"Mr. Moody seemed to be absolutely free from the mercenary spirit. It is said that his temporal wants were cared for by a friend that he might be allowed unhindered freedom in the work

to which he was so manifestly called of God. The world is poorer because this man of God has left it. He has put forces to work, however, that will carry his mighty influence on into the future, and who can tell the number of people on earth and in heaven who date their conversion from the day the truth fell



MR. MOODY'S RESIDENCE AT EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

upon their hearts under his ministry? If ever a man's work has been owned of God, in both its immediate and lasting results, it has been the work of the Christian hero, Dwight L. Moody."

The Evangelist (Presb., New York, December 28) says:

"It was not merely to save souls that Mr. Moody taught and preached and lived. It was to save souls that they might serve, that they in their turn should be ministers of salvation. This is why the highest eulogy of Mr. Moody yet spoken comes from a man of affairs known the world over, in the remark that he seemed to be 'the most successful promoter of practical religion of this, or perhaps any age.' The judgment was impartial and is just."

The Congregationalist (December 28) says:

"Mr. Moody was a wonderful leader of men. Everywhere he went he set others to work for Christ. No one was so bad as to be repulsive to him, and no one was so wise or good that he did not venture to approach and use him to further his service for Christ. Thousands of waifs rescued from rags and wretchedness are useful men and women because Mr. Moody put his arms of love around them and lifted them up. He has builded many structures in many cities where young men and women gather to work for and worship God. But his noblest monument is made of living stones builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. His life can best be summed up in one sentence: He was a wise winner of souls."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., December 30) says:

"Mr. Moody has been the most remarkable example in our day of the consecrated layman. 'Wo is me if I preach not the Gospel,' seems to have been the prevailing thought even of his young manhood. Nothing discouraged him, and his indomitable will and faith commanded success with the multitude and respect even from those who could not share his convictions. 'I have always been an ambitious man,' he said to his sons, 'ambitious to leave you work to do.' He lived for work, and died of over-work. He seemed to care little for any business but his Master's. It was this unflagging energy, this faith in his vocation, that brought him the confidence of men to whom like energy and faith had brought like success in the pursuit of wealth. He combined strangely the old and the new. He was perhaps the last great revivalist on the old theological lines, and he was the first to use wholly modern methods of publicity and appeal. In his earnestness, his unselfishness, and his sanctified common sense he was one of the most remarkable men of our generation, for whose life the world has been better."

The Ave Maria (Rom. Catholic, December 30) says:

"The chief lesson of his life, as *The Times-Herald* indicates,

is that while his clerical brethren emptied pews with controversy, sociology, politics, and economy, Mr. Moody 'filled great auditoriums with the masses of the people who were hungry for the simple consolations of religion.' He was not a learned man, nor, according to academic standards, an eloquent man; but the fact is that whenever he spoke in halls or churches people struggled on the street for admission. It was the simple goodness and the persuasive earnestness of the man that drew them. With Dr. Moody, in all probability, passes away the Methodist revival."

DR. MCGIFFERT AND "THE NEW WAY WITH HERETICS."

NEXT to the trial of Dr. Briggs, the case of the Rev. A. C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, has been the most important of the heresy cases which have vexed the Presbyterian Church of late years. The teachings of Dr. McGiffert's book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," were formally condemned by the General Assembly, and Dr. McGiffert was requested to renounce them or give up his membership in the church. Upon his courteous but firm refusal to take either course, announced in a letter to the Assembly at its meeting last spring (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, June 17), the case was referred back to the New York presbytery for further action. During all this time in which the local church has been wrestling with the problem, Dr. McGiffert has continued to assert that his faith is in substantial harmony with that of the Presbyterian Church, and has refused to resign from the ministry and membership of that body. The church itself has been loath to precipitate another heresy trial; and at last, finding Dr. McGiffert immovable, the presbytery, in its meeting in the latter part of December, cut the Gordian knot by formally announcing its dissent from certain of his teachings, without taking any decided steps to cause his trial for them on the ground of alleged heresy. Thus apparently Dr. McGiffert may continue in the Presbyterian fold, while at the same time both the general Church and the local ecclesiastical authorities wash their hands of his teachings on the subject of the origin of the Lord's Supper and the authorship of the third and fourth gospels. In the report submitted to the presbytery by Drs. Henry Van Dyke and Howard Agnew Johnson, the four following points are cited as meeting the disapproval of the Church:

"(1) The apparent acceptance of the theory that the sacrament of the Holy Communion was not instituted by Christ Himself upon the occasion of the last supper as a memorial feast (p. 69, foot-note).

"(2) The discrediting of the view so long accepted by the Church, that the third gospel and the book of the Acts were written by St. Luke, the companion of St. Paul (pp. 237, 433), and the suggestion that they were more probably the work of some writer living in the latter part of the first century, a generation after the death of the apostle (p. 436).

"(3) The expression of uncertainty as to the authorship of the fourth gospel, and the assertion that the discourses in it attributed to our Lord, altho' they embody Christ's genuine teaching at least to some extent, are the composition of the author (p. 616).

"(4) The view that 'Jesus's emphasis of faith in, or acceptance of, Himself, is throughout an emphasis not of His personality, but of His message, and thus simply a reaffirmation of filial trust in, devotion to, and service of God as the essential and sufficient condition of an eternal life of blessedness in heaven' (p. 30)."

The report then formulates the principle that "a man is not necessarily to be held responsible for the general consequences which seem to be deducible from his views in certain particulars," and expresses the belief that Dr. McGiffert's professions of loyalty to the Church may fairly be accepted. The action of the last General Assembly is held to be sufficient to guard the doctrine of the Church, and it is announced that in view of this fact and of the evils and scandals attendant upon a "judicial process," it is

believed that neither the peace of the Church nor the purity of the faith calls for a trial for heresy. All members of the Church are urged to "refrain from setting forth the disavowed teachings as if indorsed by the Presbyterian Church, and, while exercising the liberty of scholarship, to be careful, also faithful, to maintain sound doctrine, and loyally to study the peace of the Church." The report, in spite of opposition, was finally adopted by a vote of 56 to 46.

The Boston *Advertiser*, commenting on the four points of Dr. McGiffert's condemnation, says:

"To a great many clergymen these questions appear to be just as legitimate matters of scholarly study as any others in the whole range of Biblical learning. They can not see why a professor in a theological seminary may freely examine whether the commonly accepted translation of a Bible verse from the Hebrew or the Greek is correct, and, if he finds it incorrect, may tell his pupils and his less learned brethren so; but may not, at his dire peril, examine and report whether or not the tradition regarding the human authorship of the particular book in the Bible in which that verse is to be found has sufficient weight of evidence for its support.

"But there are evidently a great many good people who draw the line at the higher criticism, and will have none of it. It is for their sakes that the members of the New York presbytery have taken this somewhat extraordinary action. Instead of passing those resolutions out of hostility to Dr. McGiffert, their motive was friendly, at any rate, on the part of the majority. There has been brewing for a long time a movement for trying Dr. McGiffert on charges of heresy. But wise Presbyterians dread it. They remember how near the ousting of Dr. Briggs came to disrupting the denomination.

"Always the most plausible plea of the heresy hunter is that by refusing to try an alleged heretic, or by trying him and not convicting and expelling him, the whole Church makes itself responsible for his 'errors.' The new way spikes that gun. The New York presbytery is evidently no longer responsible for Dr. McGiffert's 'errors,' seeing that it has passed resolutions disapproving of them. Meanwhile, Dr. McGiffert continues to be a member of the presbytery in good and regular standing, and at liberty, the same as before, to keep on with his studies and to publish their results. Nobody is responsible for Dr. McGiffert's 'errors' excepting Dr. McGiffert and those members of the presbytery who voted on his side."

Presbyterian opinion of the decision is fairly represented by two journals, the New York *Evangelist* and the Cincinnati *Herald and Presbyter*. The *Evangelist* notes that the action of the General Assembly appears to have made little impression on the New York presbytery, yet it believes that the former body will "respect the decision of the body to which it has itself referred the matter." The *Herald and Presbyter*, on the other hand, representing the "Literalist" party, declares that the action of the presbytery is a surrender to something worse than any heresy trial, and believes that the General Assembly will reorder the presbytery to try Dr. McGiffert. It is likely that at any rate a determined attempt will be made, in the Assembly which meets this spring, to reopen the matter over the veto of the New York presbytery.

Reconstruction of Religious Education.—Dr. Clyde Votaw, of the University of Chicago, is of the opinion that the present decadence of religious belief is largely to be attributed to inefficient Sunday-school methods. In secular education, he says, new ideals have transformed our schools; religious instruction plods along practically unchanged, and religion is the worst taught of all great subjects of education. The *Outlook* (December 2) thus summarizes and comments upon his address:

"Most of the graduates of our schools and colleges pass through a course of study in which religion is ignored. Its place is largely taken by philosophy and ethics. The result is that the student learns to know, think, and feel independently of any recognized religious element. Religion, which is at once the mainspring

and interpretation of life, is suffering from a disaffection which arises (1) from the present isolation of religious instruction; (2) from the amateurish and trifling nature of such religious instruction as is commonly given; (3) from the unwillingness to keep the content of religious instruction up to the progress of historical, philosophical, and ethical research; (4) from the failure to introduce into religious instruction the new psychological and pedagogical ideas which have imbued our secular schools. Dr. Votaw is no less definite in his prescription of a remedy. It is that education in religion should be taken as seriously as is secular education. In order to bring about a better condition, use must be made of four main agencies: the ministry, lay study, the religious press, and the Sunday-school. With regard to the last named Dr. Votaw justly claims that it must correlate its work with that of the secular school in such manner that religion shall not be left an isolated factor of which only the few ecclesiastically connected take note. His address is a fine illustration of a growing protest in educational circles against the secularization of education."

THE FALL OF THE TEMPLE OF AMMON.

THE recent catastrophe to the gigantic columns of the famous Temple of Ammon at Karnak, in the valley of the Nile, is universally lamented by archeologists and students of ancient history and religion. The temple was the most imposing in



THE FALLEN COLUMNS IN THE TEMPLE AT KARNAK.
From a photograph by Beats in *L'Illustration*.

Egypt and one of the most famous temples in the ancient world. In January, 1899, work was begun upon the ruins for the purpose of restoring the building to its original state, so that it might serve as an illustration of Egyptian temple architecture as it existed forty centuries ago. From *L'Illustration* (Paris, December 2), we quote the following account of this undertaking and of the subsequent disaster:

"This tremendous piece of excavation was advancing rapidly and leading to remarkable results up to the time when the existence of the temple itself was imperilled. A lotus-shaped column of the famous hypostyle hall of Rameses, 27 meters (88½ feet) in height suddenly gave way and fell in so unfortunate a manner that it threw down six other columns, one striking the other successively like so many ninepins. The enormous architraves, weighing from 10,000 to 12,000 kilograms (about 21,800 to 26,200

pounds) thus lost their support, and it would be difficult to describe the lamentable aspect of the hypostyle hall, where columns, bases, and *débris* of all sorts lay scattered in pitiful chaos.

"None of the ruined columns had caused any disquietude; their stability seemed perfect. The commission appointed by the Egyptian Government to inquire into the causes of the catastrophe appear to favor the theory of an earthquake as the cause. If this be the true explanation it is nothing new, for seismic undulations have before this played a destructive rôle in the history of the Temple of Ammon. Other hypotheses place the blame for the disaster upon the subterranean action of waters of the Nile. Whatever be the cause, urgent measures are required. The commission estimates that an appropriation of 100,000 francs is necessary to preserve the edifice. We trust that the Egyptian Government will not hesitate to permit the new director of antiquities, M. Maspero, to take measures to save one of the most marvelous of Egyptian remains."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"SHOULD THE OLD CLERGYMAN BE SHOT?"

THIS seems a rather cruel question to ask, but it was asked, satirically of course, by a distinguished divine some years ago, and is now repeated by the Rev. John Watson ("Ian Mac-laren"), who (in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, December) makes it the text for a few remarks on the ever-recurrent question what to do with superannuated preachers. Dr. Watson's own solution of the problem is as follows:

"Would it not be better that each denomination should organize a retirement scheme upon a large scale with two conditions? The first would be that every minister should be removed from active work at the age of, say, sixty, and afterward he might give assistance to his brethren, or live in quietness, as he pleases. The second condition would be that he receive a retiring allowance of not less than half his salary. Should any one say that such a law is arbitrary, then the answer is that surely any minister would prefer to retire by law rather than by force, and that he would be in good company, for he would share the lot of every naval and military officer, and every civil servant, and every officer of any great corporation throughout the civilized world.

"And the church must not fall behind the state. Upon the *personnel* of her ministry must she depend for her visible success, and her aim ought to be that each congregation have a minister in full strength of mind and body, and that each man, after he has exhausted himself in the service of the church, should be kept in comfort during the remaining years of his life.

"Short of immorality and unbelief, one can not imagine a greater hindrance to the energy of the church than a large proportion of aged and infirm ministers in active duty. For this will mean obsolete theology, the neglect of the young, isolation from the spirit of the day, and endless wrangling. Nothing would more certainly reinforce the energy of the church than the compulsory retirement upon satisfactory terms of every minister above the age of sixty. For this would mean not only a reserve of good men upon whom the church could depend in emergencies, but a perpetual tide of fresh thought.

"At present, congregations have a grievance against old ministers who think they are young, and old ministers have a grievance against congregations who do not respect age, and between the two arise many scandals and breaches of the peace. When the church is as well managed as a first-rate business concern, then this standing feud will be healed, and no one will be so much respected and loved in the Christian church as the faithful minister who has served her in the fulness of his strength, and now in the days of his well-earned rest enriches her with his counsel."

DR. J. D. QUACKENBOS, of Columbia, in an address before the Society of Psychical Study, declared that hypnotism may be an aid to Christianity: "Is it right—that is the only question Christianity asks—is it right to unbend to the disreputable and criminal through direct communication with their subjective selves—right to exploit a legitimate psychological means to effect their regeneration? Does the religion of Jesus Christ answer these questions in the negative? No, for it is broad and liberal." The warped mind can be strengthened and straightened, said Dr. Quackenbos, by judicious suggestion, and he hoped to see existing forms of punishment modified, and to see suggestive therapeutics recognized as the proper instrumentality for betterment.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IT is now pretty certain that Canada will send a second contingent to South Africa. How strong it will be, and whether still other forces will follow, can not yet be ascertained; but there is no doubt that the English-speaking Canadians, and especially the powerful Scottish element among them, are determined to defend the British empire and thus deserve the protection of the empire in turn. For once more there is talk of an invasion of Canada from our side. A writer in *Truth* (London) publishes a letter "from an American statesman who has made for himself a household name," and who asserts that, since Great Britain must expand in Africa, the United States must expand here. We quote from the letter as follows:

"To meet the requirements of her surplus population, Great Britain has adopted an imperial policy. To meet the require-



BRITANNIA'S DREAM OF AN OSTRICH ROBE.
—Simplicissimus, Munich

ments of our surplus population, the Government of the United States has already begun to enforce the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine—the doctrine which declares that America is for the Americans. . . .

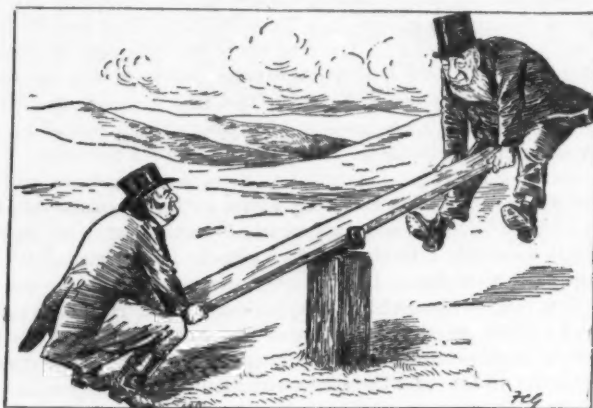
"But we have on part of our frontier an alien state, Canada, armed and fortified. The Government of Canada is monarchical, and is controlled by Old-World prejudices and principles which are diametrically opposed to the New-World system which prevails throughout the United States. Not only is Canada a standing menace to our safety and peace, but it is an anachronism in its surroundings.

"As it is, much of our overflow population is settled in Canada, and it is obviously intolerable that free-born American citizens can not enjoy the privilege of citizenship in that country without renouncing their American citizenship and transferring their allegiance to a foreign sovereign. . . .

"These few facts which I have ventured to submit for your consideration will make clear to the people of Great Britain why it is that every American politician is closely following the course of events in Africa. Canada is our Transvaal; the Monroe doctrine is our imperial idea; and the necessity to provide for the expansion of our population is the same in Great Britain and in the United States. We want a precedent; you are creating one for our use."

Such manifestations, coupled with more or less ambitious edi-

torials in some of our papers, alarm some of our neighbors who would rather not become American citizens and who fear that they



UPS AND DOWNS.

"War is a game of ups and downs."—Lord Wolseley, at the Authors' Club, November 6, 1899.

JOHN BULL to OOM PAUL: "Now it's going to be *your* turn for a bump."
—*Westminster Gazette*.

will not be given a choice if Great Britain proves unable to defend her colonial possessions. *Saturday Night* (Toronto) says:

"If less than a quarter of a million Boers can provide fifty thousand soldiers, Canada with its six millions could provide enough men to fight them to a finish, even if there were no British empire. Without disturbing our domestic arrangements, fifty thousand men can go if none come back, and we only need to be shown the necessity in order to provide them. These seem to be large words, but Canada has learned a large lesson in her close proximity to the United States, and there is no other colony which has the same reasons for close adherence to an imperial arrangement."

The Globe (Toronto) says:

"It would be idle to disguise the magnitude of the stake that is now being fought for. It is much greater than mere dominion in South Africa. If Britain is to remain the potent influence that she is in the world to-day she must make it apparent that her sons are still the indomitable, resourceful, unsubduable men that their forefathers were. If the Boers can succeed, South Africa is lost. And if South Africa can be wrenched from her grasp by a few embattled farmers, what is to hold together her widely scattered dominions and dependencies in this iron world, where the strong hand is still the only title-deed to material posses-



JOHN BULL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Where are you going, Mr. Beef?"

J. B. "To Pretoria, to eat my Christmas dinner."

"Where are you going now, Mr. Beef?"

"I've changed my mind; will eat my Christmas dinner in London."

—*O Secolo, Milan*.

sions? That is the stake, and that knowledge is the surest guaranty that the Boer has essayed an impossible task. The empire's last man and last dollar will be placed on the issue."

Events (Ottawa) remarks that "the desire of the Americans to acquire Canada was not born yesterday, nor the day before, but has existed since the day the United States was born, and it is apt to break out every little while"; but it believes that Great Britain will come out stronger than ever, simply because she can not afford to lose. It adds:

"Whoever may criticize the diplomacy that preceded the outbreak of hostilities, no one can be blind to the necessity there is of British triumph. To-day it is a fight for British prestige, and it is a fight that must be won regardless of cost. No matter what it costs in men and money to defeat the Boers, to be defeated by them would cost more. The prestige of the British empire is at stake, and it must be maintained. Every Briton acknowledges this. At the same time it will not help our cause to remain in ignorance of the true state of affairs, and it is my opinion that there are not yet half enough troops in South Africa to drive the invading Boers out, invade their territory, and force them into submission, and nothing short of an unconditional surrender will now suffice."

This feeling is very general among English-Canadians from all provinces, tho some do not quite agree with the sentiment expressed in the following remark by the *Toronto Telegram*: "This war is a people's war and a righteous war, and the people who made it must calmly abide the issue without trying to transfer their share of the responsibility to the shoulders of Joseph Chamberlain." On the other hand, the French-Canadians are little inclined to take a hand in the game, as they regard the war

as an unjust attack of Great Britain upon a free people. Such influential journals as the *Patrie*, the *Passe Temps*, the *Monde Canadien*, the *Verité* raise the cry of "To your tents, O Israel!" among the French Canadians. Julian Croskey, in *The New Century Review* (London), says:

"The French have never amalgamated; they stand aloof in their own province and their own press and society considerably more

tent to remain a province of the empire, because they are competent to utilize all the material advantages of this country themselves. But if a new Cromwell (or a new Chamberlain?) were to conceive the policy of settling part of their lands with Englishmen, and endeavor to work the franchise in such a way



ARMS FOR DR. (ED) LEYS. NO, I BEG PARDON! DR. LEYDS.

[Dr. Leyds is the European agent of the South African Republic.]

Arms: Quarterly: 1st. Under a spreading lie-lac tree of Brussels on the Sprout proper a well of Truth at present occupied by a young person masquerading under that name; 2d. On a ground semée of bullets, under a veil of mendacity fibriated in tissue, embroidered bruxellois for "insertion," a sanglier or fighting boar raidant and embattled, armed bristly to the teeth, gripped countered and reflexed by a lion tardy on the paws, and strenuously hammered back martellois to the bordure; 3d. A false-hooded or bare-faced South African gibbon of history, daly galy on the garble, ananiant saphirant to the last, chroniclant in fraud the rise of a motley Dutch Republic, and not the Decline to Fall of the Wholly British Empire; 4th. A flight proper of new-leyd belgian canards arriving quacky in large capitals, charged under the wings for bacque-chiche with billets-de-banque proper. (*Motto*: "Given away with several pounds of £ s. d.") Over all, on an escutcheon of pretense, sinister, a human hand nailed to the counter holding a pen of calumny doctored taradilulée to taste; dexter, a similar hand drippant or into a forest of oil-bearing journalistic palms itchant on the continent. (*Motto*: "Ære perennius!"—"Unlimited brass!") *Crest*: A boar agent transvaalois, disseminant of whoppers, ensconced proper in clover, charged on the hop with a long-bow of romance flexed to the verge of fracture, and a hatchet of effrontery slung proper in advance. (*Motto*: "No ocean-cable is as deep as I.") *Supporters*: Dexter, a parisian quill-driver of the boulevards, intransigent in anglophobia, dansetté gloatant in delirium over mythical reverses: Sinister, on equally slender ground, a similarly misguided muscovite of the press, rampant in enmity, with teeth fully displayed. (*Second Motto*: "Concordant nomine facta!"—"My deeds agree with my name!") —Punch.

as to deprive the French of their unquestioned autocracy, Quebec would, without hesitation, revolt. I repeat, the French are not in the slightest degree assimilated, altho they have assimilated not a few of ourselves. The province of Quebec is scarcely identical with Canada as conceived by the British public."

Mr. Croskey quotes extensively from the *Verité* to show that the French Canadians are not unwilling to dream of a free and independent Quebec. But the cardinal point of French-Canadian objection to the sending of a contingent remains the supposed unrighteousness of the war. The *Verité* says:

"If any Canadians want to go to the Transvaal to fight in a war which all civilized men consider an iniquity, let them go, but it must be at their own cost or at that of England. The Government at Ottawa can not prevent them because Canada is only a colony. But at least our Government can refrain from lending a hand to this iniquity and it must not spend a penny of money for such a detestable end. It is said that England would defend us if we were attacked, and that we owe it to ourselves to defend England. Yes, that may be so, if England was unjustly attacked and had need of our aid to defend its true rights. But Canada is not held to take part in a manifestly unjust war. French Canadians owe loyalty to the British crown. It is their duty not to enter upon any seditious course against her. But that does not hold us to aiding the British Government in its unjust wars."



BAD MEDICINE.

PAUL KRUGER: "I was attacked and got these three mixtures in my grip, and I haven't been able to take either one of them." —*Telegram, Toronto.*

than the Dutch Afrikaners stand aloof from the British settlers of the Cape. They have not the slightest interest in the protection of the British residents and commerce abroad. But, knowing their own aloofness, which in private society amounts almost to tacit rebellion, they are always on the watch for symptoms of imperial policy which might vaguely threaten a future coercion. Theoretically, they feel toward Great Britain and the British element in the Canadian Parliament just as the Boers of the Transvaal and the Dutch of Cape Colony feel toward their suzerain and fellow subjects. The other day, when there was a suggestion of settling certain portions of the province of Quebec with English or Scotch, the local press frankly avowed that such settlement must be boycotted. Quebec is for Frenchmen and Roman Catholics, they said. Had such a settlement been made, and had the British Government taken up the cause of the settlers against a boycott, we should, perhaps, have found in Quebec another Transvaal. . . . Unlike the Boers, they are quite con-

SPANISH COMMANDERS ON SPAIN'S LACK OF PREPARATION FOR WAR.

TWO Spaniards have recently given a description of their country's unpreparedness on the eve of the war with the United States. The most prominent is Admiral Cervera. He publishes his correspondence with the Spanish Secretary of the Navy, which, according to the Madrid *Imparcial*, shows the following facts:

In 1896 Admiral Cervera advised the cabinet to do everything in its power to prevent a rupture with the United States, as Spain would certainly be beaten. The Secretary of the Navy did not consider the situation desperate. He pointed out that many American ships were in the Pacific Ocean. Cervera answered that the American squadron there would without a doubt destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines. Being told that he ought to ravage the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, the admiral replied that this was absolutely impossible. He pointed out that the Spanish ships had been neglected, and were altogether unfit for an offensive war. When the war broke out, Cervera and his captains advised that the fleet should be kept at home, where it could be placed in a position for defense. But the governors of Cuba and Puerto Rico telegraphed that all would be lost unless the Spanish fleet made its appearance in the West Indies. Cervera was consequently ordered away. How he hovered around for a while, and at last entered the harbor of Santiago, is a matter of history. This was May 19, 1898. Seven days before, the Secretary of the Navy sent a telegram to Cervera at Martinique, informing him that the situation had changed, and permitting him to return. But the admiral never saw this message, as he had already left Martinique when it arrived. The authorities in Spain soon lost their heads altogether. One order, sent June 3, was to the effect that Cervera should sail for the Philippines, destroy Dewey's squadron, and return to the West Indies to meet Sampson. Cervera describes this order as outrageous, for he had not been provided with ammunition. So short was he of shot and shell that he could not afford to fire at the American ships when they approached Santiago harbor with their searchlights.

Cervera never doubted that his ships would be destroyed if he left the harbor. His plan was to blow the vessels up, to prevent needless loss of life; but General Blanco ordered him to leave—with what result all the world knows. The admiral declares that nearly six hundred lives were lost.

General Sostoa, who commanded the garrison at Cavité, and has been punished with imprisonment for his alleged neglect, writes as follows:

"Cavité could not well be called a fort, tho it was officially described as such. It had no artillery, no submarine mines, nothing to place it in a state of defense. San Felipe, another so-called fort, had a few old cannon which may be valuable as curios, but were valueless as pieces of artillery. The only guns worth mentioning along the whole coast were a Paliser gun of 16 centimeters caliber, and a couple of old ship's guns, taken from the *Berengirela* in 1866. The Paliser gun only carried 4,500 meters, while the fire of the Americans was still effective at a distance of 6,000 meters. Nothing had been done for many years to place the Philippines in a state of defense. The Americans, on the other hand, employed British gunners engaged at Hong-kong [a statement long since officially contradicted]. Most of the ships were in so deplorable a condition that they could not leave port without endangering the lives of the crews."

Similar descriptions of Spain's weakness, with documentary proofs that the writers foresaw her quick defeat, are given by other prominent Spaniards. Yet many observers note that the people of Spain keenly resent their humiliation, and that signs of a revival are not wanting. Prof. Goldwin Smith, writing from Europe, addresses a note of warning to certain sections of the English. Confident that the best Americans are not anxious to be reminded of what he calls "that shameful fiction of the *Maine*," he says in the *Toronto Sun*:

"If Lady Randolph Churchill and her fashionable set think to court the Americans by reviving it, they may find themselves

mistaken. They may find themselves mistaken also if they think it perfectly safe to trample on the honor of poor vanquished Spain. The upper part of Spanish society is corrupt, as the state of the Spanish services in the late war plainly showed. But the peasantry is sound. In it Spain may find the sources of a new life, and become once more a great Mediterranean power."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OURSELVES AND THE FILIPINOS.

THE recent news from the Philippines of the apparent collapse of the resistance to our troops leads some of the foreign journals to remark that the most difficult task is still before us in giving to the islands an efficient administration. *The Saturday Review* (London) points out that the Filipinos have not yet had a chance to see their new masters in the most favorable light. It says:

"Clearly the vain twaddle about conferring 'liberty' talked in the United States has much to answer for. It aroused hopes that can never be realized if the American Government is to retain the Philippines. On the other hand, the daily vaporings about 'a war of extermination' are not likely to win the affection of their new subjects. The Filipino in fact is grossly ignorant. He knows as much of America as the Boers of England, and probably classes all white men together. It is high time that the men in the United States who honestly desire to take up the work of civilization should assert themselves and show that they do not intend their officials or soldiers to be the moral successors of the Spanish. President McKinley gives no signs of adequately appreciating the gravity of the situation."

On the other hand, Goldwin Smith declares in the *Toronto Sun* that the anti-imperialists have not yet given up their fight in the United States. He writes:

"Passing by New York, the Bystander found the friends of the American Commonwealth and of the people's government still resolute and hopeful of success in their coming conflict with the great plutocratic oligarchy, which is striving to convert the democratic and industrial republic into a vulgar counterpart of the imperialist and military powers of the Old World.

"In Madison Square stands Dewey's Arch. A very fine arch it is, and abundantly embellished with the figures of those deities of war and aggrandizement which seem to be the real gods of a nominally Christian world. It is not original, but a copy, with some tasteful variation, of the arch of Titus, erected to commemorate his conquest of the Jews and the destruction of their city. Titus was a first-class jingo in his day. The Jews refusing to accept the 'civilization,' combined with 'liberty and happiness,' which he offered them at the point of the sword, he, 'taking hold with duty of the hand of destiny,' slaughtered them by hundreds of thousands and razed their city, after having in vain endeavored to impress upon them the beneficence of his intentions by crucifying a great number of them before the eyes of their besieged compatriots."

It does not yet appear certain to all Europeans that the resistance of the Filipinos has come to a final end. The Manila correspondent of the *Danziger Zeitung* writes in the main as follows:

It is very unlikely that the Americans can rule the country except within the zone commanded by their guns. Their troops must be well looked after, and their progress must necessarily be very slow. Their commissariat is dependent upon the slow buffalo carts, which can not travel faster than a mile an hour. In order to keep the Filipinos in subjection, good roads must be made, roads which enable the military to reach swiftly any important point threatened by the enemy. The conquest of the Philippines will not be accomplished by the soldier with his cannon, but by the engineer, the surveyor, the road-maker. The number of men which the American commander has at his service is so large that the difficulties of the transport service must seriously hamper the movement of the troops. On the other hand, the Filipinos can not be starved into subjection. American papers are very confident just now, but we who know the

country do not believe that the Filipinos will speedily collapse. The war can be ended only by a compromise.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* fears that the Filipinos can not be induced to lay down their arms unless the United States Government gives proper guaranties that the liberties of the people will be respected. So far this has not been done, for President McKinley's promises are very vague, so the editor thinks.

Some of our exchanges from the far East point out that the present season is not considered favorable by the Filipinos for carrying on an active campaign, hence the comparatively slight resistance offered of late to our troops. According to the Hong-kong *Telegraph*, a portion of the Filipino army was disbanded early in October. The men were ordered home, and told to live peacefully, to insure non-interference from the Americans. We summarize the proclamation published by Aguinaldo upon that occasion:

We do not require a large number of troops just now, but the force kept under arms will not give up the struggle. The rest will return home, and adopt what course seems best, even if the invaders attempt to enlist their aid, by threats or by other means. This does not mean that the regular army will remain inactive. We will not submit to these foreigners, who wish to force new manners and sufferings upon us, such, for instance, as their language. I think we know better than these newly arrived foreigners what government suits us. We know, however, that many Americans appreciate our struggle for liberty, and I gladly authorize the Secretary of War to release the American prisoners. In America there is a great party that insists on the United States Government recognizing Filipino independence. They will compel their country to fulfil the promises made to us in all solemnity and faith, altho not put into writing. For this reason we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We therefore pray to God on high that the great Democratic Party of the United States will win the next election and that imperialism will fail in its mad attempts to subjugate us by force of arms. . . . We may base our hopes on the right feeling of the American people. There are, moreover, some Americans here in the Philippines who have joined our side because they disapprove of the war which Mr. Atkinson calls 'criminal aggression,' and these Americans when offered the chance to return to their own camp have declined. . . . In conclusion, I repeat to my compatriots that they should conceal the beauties of the Philippines and the riches of the country in order that the grasping imperialists should not cause us any more trouble, and we shall enjoy everlasting peace.

The impression that the question of annexation has not been settled yet in this country is pretty general in the far East. The Tokyo *Yorodzu Choho* says:

"It will be seen that Admiral Dewey holds pretty much the same opinion as we do concerning this question of the Filipino qualification for autonomy. We are very glad that so great and popular a man as Dewey is favorably inclined toward the cause of the Filipinos for that fact will powerfully help the pro-Filipino arguments of Bryan, Hoar, and others, in changing the American public opinion to granting freedom and independence to the brave and patriotic people."

Not so the Shanghai *Celestial Empire*. This paper believes that the American people will not again leave the path of imperialism, as they are likely to do good to the races they conquer. It says:

"It is not fair to speak of imperialism as if it must necessarily be an organized selfishness, or worse. There is an imperialism which is nothing of the kind; an imperialism which seeks first of all and most of all the welfare of the subject races. There is no reason why American imperialism should not be of this latter description. We are glad to read the strong and decided language in which President McKinley affirms that the victory of the American arms in the Philippines will mean the establishment of good government in those islands. . . . If we are right in our interpretation of the signs of the times, America has already begun to reap the harvest she has sown. We do not now

speak of any increase in her trade; we have in mind the quickened and extended feeling of the American people that an imperial mission demanded (1) a competent and clean civil service, inaccessible to party manipulation; (2) a settled and stable system of finance; and (3) a renovated and reorganized diplomatic and consular service. In striving to solve the problems of weaker peoples, America may not improbably find the solution of some perplexities and difficulties of her own."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

A FEW German papers have been lately advocating an alliance between the United States and Germany. Altho some writers oppose the idea on the ground that the United States is merely an *appanage* of Great Britain, others set forth that, despite the influence which Great Britain exercises upon public sentiment in this country, the Americans are capable of doing their own thinking and acting, and share to some extent in the European distrust of Great Britain's purposes. The majority of Germans, however, believe that they must prepare for at least an economic struggle, and the Cologne *Kölnische Zeitung* has taken in the suggestion of a European customs union, a scheme which, in the present temper of Europe, can no longer be considered an impossibility. Liberal papers, however, object. The Berlin *Tageblatt* says, in effect:

The population of Germany is increasing on the average by 800,000 souls a year, while there is no increase of territory on which white men can live. The standard of living is high among the Germans, and the only way to keep it up is by exports, counterbalanced by imports of raw produce. The United States may apparently reduce its imports of German goods, but pleasant relations with the Americans will insure the use of German capital among them, which must necessarily counterbalance the excess of American natural produce over the export of German industrial produce. The Americans, being a civilized people, can not be expected to keep on buying goods which they can produce themselves; but as their land will be undeveloped for hundreds of years, German savings can be placed among them to advantage, and it is not wise to alienate them.

The Bremen *Weser Zeitung* points out that German merchants, in view of the undeniable energy of the Americans, have long ago begun to establish other markets. Hence the imports from the United States are much larger than the exports there. But the imports consist at present chiefly of agricultural produce, which could easily be supplied from Russia and Austria. The United States, says this paper, sends 60 per cent. more than it receives.

The Berlin *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* points out that Germany is a free-trade country, the tariff being for revenue only. All countries are treated alike. "But if the United States endeavors to bleed us," says the paper, "we will put on the thumb-screws in the shape of an exceptional tariff. A rise of \$1.25 per ton for grain would practically exclude American agricultural produce in favor of the Russian article."

German industrial papers also point out that American capital is largely interested in Germany, especially in the electric branches, and that the forced withdrawal of such capital would hurt both countries. In considering the attitude of the German-Americans in case any such trouble should arise between the two countries, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has this to say:

"It is just as well to put right those people who fancy that the German-American is German at heart. . . . If the German-American, by furthering the interests of his new country, can assist the old, he is naturally pleased, for every one, also naturally, has a warm corner in his heart for the land of his birth. But it should be repeated: The key to the attitude of the German-American must be found in American, not German politics."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME COLLEGE WIT AND HUMOR.

IF one may judge from the American college journals, the breed of humorists is in no immediate danger of dying out in this country for want of replenishing. College humor may be roughly classified in three groups: jests of an academic character, relating to the incidents and scenes peculiar to college life; jests of a general nature, which frequently refer to subjects in literature or the drama; and jests on events of the day,



"THERE SHE IS IN THE GRAND STAND. IF THIS RIG WON'T WIN HER, NOTHING WILL."

—The Princeton Tiger.

which often, as in the case of *The Cornell Widow* and *The Princeton Tiger*, are worthy of being compared with the best specimens of current humor and cartoon in the general press. In the first group, the Freshman, the college "widow" (the girl who has survived a long series of undergraduate beaux, and is now somewhat *defrisée*), and the sophisticated and hardened student who "touches" his father for a more bountiful supply of cash by various ingenious devices, such as sending home large bills for lamp oil consumed in his midnight studies, are among the favorite subjects for jibes and satire. In the cartoon which we reproduce entitled "Why Freshy Bought Printed Notes," the especial point lies in the fact that many college lecturers nowadays print a rather full abstract of their lectures, and permit students attending their classes to purchase them for a small sum. In the

present case, the Freshman flounders along to the twentieth lecture upon French history, but we infer from the page submitted to us by *The Harvard Lampoon* that his artistic and social tendencies have already got the upper hand of his thirst for knowledge, and he wisely concludes to forego a few packages of cigarettes and invest the necessary money in a printed "syllabus," from which he will be able to "bone up" or "cram" for the examination at which even thoughtless "freshies" must appear. Still another jibe at the expense of the Freshman is the following from the same paper:

A BARBARISM.

A Freshman was wrecked on a lonely isle
Where a cannibal king held sway;
And they served him up to the chocolate prince
On the eve of that very day;
But alas for them, for Heaven is just,
And before the dawn was seen,
They were suffering badly with colic and cramps,
For that Freshman was terribly green.

Various lights and shades of college life and thought appear in the following quips:

DON: "I hear that all the lights in town went out while you were calling on Marie."

PETE: "Yes, it was a close call."—*The Princeton Tiger*.

THE PRINCIPAL: "No, you can't go. You know very well, Miss Jollier, that you are forbidden to drive with young men unless you are engaged to them."

THE GIRL: "Oh, yes, but then I hope to be before we get back."—*Ibid*.

"She's pretty fast," said Perseus, as he viewed the prostrate form of Andromeda chained to the rock.—*Ibid*.

THE LAMP: "Did you know that Trimmin's trousers were divorced from his suspenders?"

THE BED: "No; on what grounds?"

THE LAMP: "Non-support, of course."—*Ibid*.

AT THE HOLLIS.

MABEL: "I think this 'Robespierre' is an awful play; don't you?"

HER ESCORT: "Yes; it's quite unIrving and Terryable."—*The Harvard Lampoon*.

The Transvaal war calls out the two following jests from *The Princeton Tiger*:

"The poor old Kimberley miner dug his pick into the hard African soil, his face seamed with disappointment and hopelessness. His dull eyes turned toward the ground. Suddenly, there amid the rubble, a beam of light met his glance. He dropped upon his knees and snatched up—a great fifty-karat diamond! The tears coursed down his weather-beaten cheeks. 'This,' he sobbed, 'this is certainly hard luck.'

"Afair off could be heard Oom Paul executing a *pas seul* upon the waistcoat of Tommy Atkins."

JO: "The Boers would make good billiard shots."

JIM: "How so?"

JO: "They are great at reversing the English."

But perhaps the most humorous thing we have seen of late in college journalism was a recent issue of a paper published at one of the old colleges of New England, founded for the advancement of human learning and classical study. The titles on the several pages of the issue read somewhat thuswise:

First page: "The Yale-Amherst Football Game"; "Football Outlook in — College"; "The B. A. A. Meet."

Second page: "Freshman Gymnastics"; "Official Notice of Team Work for 1899-1900"; "Tricollegiate League Meeting."



WHY FRESHY BOUGHT PRINTED NOTES.

—The Harvard Lampoon.

Third page: "Skating-Rink Project"; "Meeting of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs"; "The California-Carlyle Game in San Francisco."

Fourth page: "The Ninety-seven Dinner"; "The Junior Promenade"; "Alumni Athletic Committee"; "The Cornell-Columbia Football Game"; "The Accident to Our Quarterback."

And so on *ad lib*. The humor was unconscious, but it is penetrating.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Burlingame Johnson writes from Amoy, October 2, 1899:

It is interesting to American corn growers to know that for the first three months of 1899, there was imported from foreign countries and coast ports a monthly average of 144,529 piculs (19,270,577 pounds) of rice, to supply the demand for cheap breadstuffs for this port and adjacent cities. The average price was above $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents Mexican ($2\frac{1}{4}$ cents gold) per pound. Corn meal, grits, and hominy could be laid down here at a price which would undersell rice during more than half the year. It is only necessary to introduce the corn products in an intelligent way so as to get the people to understand their use. A good demand and an ever-increasing outlet for the surplus corn of our Western States would be created. It would require only a few hundred dollars to do this, yet no mill has been found willing to bear any portion of the expense. One of the largest concerns in the West, when the proposition was laid before it, said it "had nothing to give away, and if Chinese wanted the meal, they could have it by paying cash."

Flour has been introduced here, in the beginning not at a profit. Its increase in consumption is marvelous. During the six months ended June 30, 1898, 28,345 piculs (3,778,389 pounds) were consumed, as against 24,446 piculs (3,127,852 pounds) for the same period of 1889, an increase of 7,508,163 pounds for the half year. This, too, in the face of the fact that flour sells for double the price of rice, while corn products could be sold at less than the average price of rice, thus commending them to the thousands of people here who must be daily supplied with foodstuff imported from foreign countries.

It would be worse than folly to dump a cargo of the corn meal on this market and offer it for sale, as millers have suggested. It must be introduced

by first teaching a number of cooks (who are all organized in a guild or union) how to prepare it, and then giving away a limited amount of the cooked product through the public restaurants, which feed thousands of people. If this proposition does not appeal to the business sense of American dealers, this immense food supply will continue to come from other sources, and our surplus of corn will not reach this market.

Consul-General Goodnow, of Shanghai, sends a printed *résumé* of the customs returns for the quarter ended June 30, 1899. The article notes an increase in revenue collected by the customs during the quarter.

The number of regular treaty ports has risen to twenty-seven, and with the exception of Soochow, Amoy, and Kumchuk, they are unanimous in showing an improvement over 1898. At Hankow, Wuhu, and Shanghai, the improvement is striking. The total for the same quarter of the last three years has been:

Haikwan taels.

1897.....	5,975,115	= \$4,415,610
1898.....	5,330,880	= 3,699,631
1899.....	7,001,548	= 5,044,615

This, says the article, is the largest collection in the decade. It includes two ports which appear for the first time—Nankin and Santuao—but they only give 13,000 taels (\$9,367) between them.

The import of cotton goods showed a decline in gray shirtings, T cloths, and drills and jeans of all kinds and an advance in white shirtings, sheetings of all kinds, and fancy goods. There was a marked advance in cotton yarn, English excepted, the comparative imports for the past three years being:

Description.	1899.	1898.	1897.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
English.....	699,200	1,640,800	1,327,066
Indian.....	36,167,200	28,826,800	19,371,466
Japanese.....	13,433,200	7,213,866	6,031,600

Except in case of cloths of all kinds, the import of woollens showed a large advance. In metals, there was a decline in railroad and bar iron, tin, tin plates, and quicksilver, and an improvement in old iron, lead, and steel. Foreign sundries showed an increase all round, almost the only exception being refined sugar. The comparative import of kerosene oil was:

Description.	1899.	1898.	1897.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
American.....	12,003,610	10,120,170	8,514,790
Russian.....	5,071,600	1,400,000	4,876,320
Russian in bulk.....	649,680	1,129,000	1,230,650
Sumatran.....	Nil.	Nil.	1,555,510
Sumatran in bulk.....	1,338,971	6,659,170	Nil.

In the northwest provinces of India, it is calculated that the autumn harvest will be about two thirds of the average, and on the whole the provinces are prosperous and should need little relief, as, in spite of the early cessation of the winter rains, the sowings are generally satisfactory. In Bengal and Burma, the rice crops are quite up to the average, and should be able to supply the distressed areas. In the central provinces, unless rain falls by the middle of the present month, severe and widespread distress is inevitable; and extensive relief is also likely to be needed in the Punjab, especially in the Delhi division and elsewhere, as the crops have failed badly, and satisfactory cold-weather sowing is not probable. In Madras, the prospects are good, and if the northeast monsoon proves normal, relief should be unnecessary. A good deal of assistance will, however, be required in the northern districts of Bombay. Western India seems to suffer the most. The rains of the monsoon having largely failed—in some districts almost entirely and in others to the extent of 50 per cent. or more—a failure of crops and a rise in price of fodder, grain, and food supplies have been caused. Many distressed natives from the up-country famine districts are now flocking to the cities, hoping to find employment to save themselves from want and hunger. Luckily, the recent good rain has much benefited the Deccan. Roughly estimated, it is

Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks



WE have on hand several hundred pieces of fine Winter Suitings and Cloakings which must be disposed of this month in order to make room for Spring goods. You can now secure a fashionable garment at a reduction of one-third from former prices. Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like, and we will refund your money.

One-third has been cut off the price of every suit and cloak in our line, but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double the money.

Tailor-made Suits, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.

\$10 Suits reduced to \$6.67. \$15 Suits reduced to \$10. \$20 Suits reduced to \$13.34.

Winter Jackets, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.

\$9 Jackets reduced to \$6. \$12 Jackets reduced to \$8. \$15 Jackets reduced to \$10.

Separate Skirts, former price \$4; reduced to \$2.67.

\$6 Skirts reduced to \$4. \$8 Skirts reduced to \$5.34. \$12 Skirts reduced to \$8.

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now calculated that a crore or a crore and a half (about \$5,000,000) will be needed in the provinces for relief up to the end of March, tho much still depends on the rains of October and November. About half a crore (\$2,000,000) will be needed for the Rajputana states, and it is quite possible that the government of India will arrange to advance sums to the states for famine relief. Several railway projects are now being made available for famine labor, especially in Rajputana. It is satisfactory to know that both the imperial and local governments are on the alert, and that all preparations in connection with the probable severe distress are arranged well in advance, while the experience bought during the last famine is being fully utilized.

Consul Everett writes from Batavia:

In the interest of American trade, I am compelled to draw attention to the subject of which I have heard for some time, but the accounts of which I thought might be somewhat exaggerated. I speak of the breaking open of merchandise in transit through Singapore to ports in the Netherlands India. Merchants here and in Macassar now rarely receive a shipment via Singapore from which something has not been abstracted, and they have begun to figure regularly on a certain percentage of loss for all goods shipped through that port. Recently, the Chamber of Commerce of Macassar forwarded a petition to the Dutch consul-general at Singapore urging him to represent the matter to the authorities and secure proper protection to those who transship goods in that port. I do not hear that any attention has been paid to the consul-general's request. The object appears to be to kill Batavia and Macassar (the latter a free port) as distributing centers for Netherlands India. For instance, machinery shipped via Singapore direct to Tegal, or some such place, in a Singapore ship, stands a good chance of getting there in good condition. If, however, the same machinery is shipped via Batavia from Singapore in a Dutch steamer, the chances are that it will arrive in bad order and with essential parts missing.

There is no doubt that to a considerable extent the desired effect has been achieved, for whereas formerly nearly everything for any part of Netherlands India used to come through Batavia, it is now a fact that many of the smaller ports in the colony are importing and exporting direct.

Macassar was made a free port to compete with Singapore, Singapore being also free; but the latter place has waged such a relentless war that it has done Macassar a great amount of damage. In fact, I am told that for those living in Macassar it is useless to have anything come from Singapore, and that the only way is to import things direct from Europe, or else via Batavia from one of the Dutch steamers that come straight from Holland without going to Singapore.

The best way to ship goods here from New York is either by steamer to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, thence by direct steamers of the various Dutch lines to Batavia and the other ports in this colony, or by steamer to Liverpool, thence by direct English or Dutch steamer to Batavia. Those who ship via Singapore do so at their peril and must expect to find themselves involved in all sorts of claims and lawsuits on account of goods damaged and lost.

The address of Sir William White before the British Association at Dover last September is an excellent summary of the progress made in the ocean steamship construction. In 1840, the side-wheel ship *Britannia* of the Cunard Line, 207 feet long, 750 horse-power, maintained a sea speed of about 8½ knots on a coal consumption of 40 tons a day. Speed has been increased from 8½ to 22½ knots and the time of the voyage reduced to about 38 per cent. of what it was in 1840. Steamers have more than trebled in length, about doubled in breadth, and increased tenfold in displacement. The engine power has been made forty times as great. The ratio of horse-power to the weight carried has increased fourfold. The rate of coal consumption (measured by horse-power per hour) is now only one third of what it

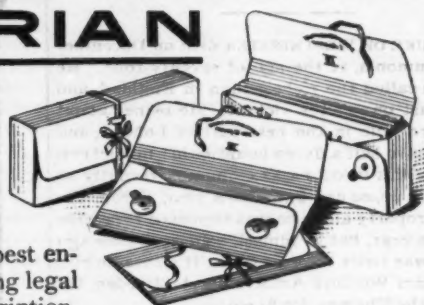
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was in 1840. In 1871, the White Star liner *Oceanic*, 430 feet long, 7,200 tons displacement, with engines of 3,000 horse-power, had a speed of 14½ knots. In 1889 the *Teutonic*, of the same line, was built, having a length of 565 feet, 16,000 tons displacement, 17,000 indicated horse-power, 20 knots' speed, and coal consumption of 300 tons a day; then followed, in 1894, the Cunarder *Campania*, 600 feet long, 20,000 tons displacement, 28,000 horse-power, at full speed of 22 knots, coal consumption 500 tons a day; and in 1899 the new *Oceanic* of the White Star Line, 685 feet, 25,000 tons, and a speed of about 22 knots. The *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, of the North German Lloyd line, is 625 feet long and has maintained a speed of 22½ knots. A larger steamer is now building, the *Deutschland*, 660 feet, 23,000 tons, 33,000 horse-power, with an estimated speed of 23½ knots. Sir William White is confident that the maximum of size and speed has not been reached, and says that "increase in length and weight favors the better maintenance of speed at sea. The tendency, therefore, will be to even greater regularity of service than at present. Quicker passages will, to some extent, diminish risks."

The *Kaiser Friedrich*, which was one of two vessels built by the North German Lloyd for their new fast line, has been rejected on account of not coming up to contract requirements as to speed. She was built by Schichau, of Elbing, the yacht and torpedo-boat builder, and was to have been half a knot faster than the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. She is 600 feet long, with engines of 25,000 horse-power. This fine ship has been taken over by the Hamburg-American line—the largest fleet now in the world—and is in their New York service.

Consul Atwell, of Roubaix, on October 20, 1899, says:

During last week's session of the Academy of Science, papers were read by Messrs. J. Dybowski and G. Frou, on a gutta-percha producing plant, a native of northern China, which is cultivated in the colonial garden, Paris. Gutta-percha has been produced almost exclusively up to the present by trees growing in the Dutch East Indies, and attempts to acclimate these trees in the French colonies have not been very successful. The rubber trees of Java require conditions that render their culture impossible in all but a few of the colonies. The discovery of a gutta-percha producer that may be easily acclimated is thus a matter of great importance. The advantage of ready growth in a moderate climate is claimed for the plant reported to the academy. It is known as the *Eucomia illinoïdes*, and the fruit is said to contain 27.34 per cent. of gutta-percha of excellent quality.

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PERSONALS.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER died on December 22, of pneumonia, at the age of seventy-four. He was often called the richest man in England, and was at least one of the richest. He owned about one square mile in the best part of London, and had estates in half a dozen counties in England and Scotland. His income was estimated recently at between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 a year. From the London property alone he was supposed to receive \$2,000,000 a year, but he himself said some time ago that this was twice the real sum. It was from him that William Waldorf Astor bought Cliveden, his estate on the Thames, for \$1,000,000.

The successor to the title and estates is the Duke's grandson, Viscount Belgrave, who is now aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Milner at Cape Town.

The manner in which much of the Duke's vast property grew is illustrated by this statement as to the London property already mentioned :

"Almost all his London property was rented out in the early years of this century on ninety-nine-year leases. At that time London was by no means the London of to-day, and the property that is to-day worth perhaps \$100,000,000, was less than a farm land lying between the cities of London and Westminster. These cities were growing toward each other, and the land then Earl Grosvenor's estate became valuable as building lots. It was entailed, and could not be sold, so it was leased by the acre on long ground rents, at what were good prices then. The lessees rapidly covered it with houses. These were sold over and over again, always subject to the ground rent to the successive Grosvenors. As time went on these leases expired, and ground and improvements reverted to the Duke. Then he was able to rent the houses for their real value. There is much of this property, the leases of which have not yet run out, and many of the leases have still forty years to run."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD, who has just been made major-general, has won the good will of a great many good men in Washington, says *The Baltimore News*. He is recognized as a man of rare common sense. He is not a fluent talker as might be supposed, but expresses himself clearly and in a manner that stamps him as eminently practical. He is a specialist, not in one field, but in several. He is a Harvard man, and while at college made a record both as a student and all-around athlete. He is one of the best football players in the United States, and his athletic training served him usefully in several frontier campaigns. He has a medal of honor which he won in one of the Apache campaigns for valor and endurance in a very trying ordeal, and which he could not have won but for his enormous strength and staying powers. As a physician and surgeon he ranks very high, and as a student of sanitary problems affecting communities and army camps he has few equals. He is aggressively ambitious and has no hesitation in pushing himself to the front, altho he does it with an appearance of modesty which is entirely inoffensive. He married rich, which accounts for his being able to resist tempting offers in civil life. It is not money he wants, but position. He was appointed surgeon in the army in 1886 from New Hampshire, tho he is a native of Massachusetts. He is a sturdy, powerfully built man, stocky and full-blooded. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was stationed in Washington, and was physician to the families of the President and the Secretary of War, both of whom recognized his abilities and pushed him ahead.

A PLEASING incident in connection with the recent victories of the yacht *Columbia* over the *Shamrock* in the international races was the presentation of a handsome silver loving-cup to Capt. Nat Herreshoff by the employees of his ship-building works at Bristol, R. I. Upon it are engraved the names of eleven sailing-vessels which have been built at the Herreshoff yard, beginning with the *Fanchon* in 1865 and ending with the *Columbia* in 1899. The names of ten steam vessels also are given, beginning with the *Anemone* in 1870 and ending with the torpedo-boat *Morris* in 1897.

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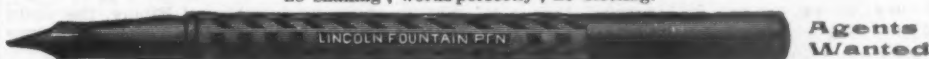
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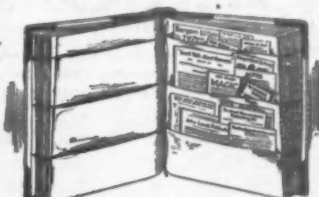
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should receive the tins, special orders have been issued that no more than the required number shall be manufactured, and when the total number has been made the dies will at once be destroyed. In the center of the cover of the tin there will be a gilt medallion of the Queen, and the design will include the royal monogram in red, white, and blue, and the words, prominently engraved, "South Africa, 1900."

COL. DUNCAN H. HOOD, son of the famous General Hood of the Confederate army and a graduate of West Point, has cast his fortunes with the South African republic and is now a commissioned officer in the Boer army. When the war between the United States and Spain broke out, he promptly left Columbia College, where he was engaged in the study of mining engineering, and went at once to his native State, Louisiana, where he enlisted in

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the army. Hood was the first to suggest to President McKinley the idea of immune regiments for service in Cuba, and was called to Washington to discuss the idea. The result was that he was commissioned as colonel of one of the regiments. It happened that this regiment saw no active service in Cuba, and last July, after being mustered out, Colonel Hood returned to New York and resumed his studies, which he again dropped just before the South African war began.

EDWARD EVERETT once concluded a stately speech in Congress with a long, sonorous, and superbly modulated citation of a passage from Tacitus, and then took his seat. No sooner was he through than up sprang a burly member from the West. He had once been an Indian agent, and he began to pour out a vehement harangue in Choctaw. After a while the Speaker called him to order. "I don't see why my freedom of speech should be abridged," he cried; "you let the gentleman from Massachusetts run on, and I didn't understand the first word of his lingo any better than he does mine." The scene was very comical, but it struck the death-knell of further classical quotations in Congress.

AN amusing litigation between Sandow, the strong man, and Mr. Harry Leigh, a professional pianist, was recently brought to a conclusion. Sandow had engaged Mr. Leigh to assist at an exhibition which he was giving at the Empire Theater in Liverpool. The musician's duty was to im-

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personate Paderewski, and, after giving a short musical recital, to sit tight on his stool, which was attached to the instrument, while Sandow carried both piano and performer off the platform. This entertainment had been given without mishap during a tour of some length. But on this particular occasion, while the strong man was carrying his double burden off the stage, he shot both the instrument and the artist over his head, smashing the former and injuring the latter. For this untoward incident Mr. Leigh claimed damages, maintaining that at the time when Sandow attempted to do the accustomed feat he was exhausted by several previous displays of his physical prowess. The strong man, on the other hand, vigorously denied this impeachment, and asserted that he had tripped on a crease in the carpet, which it was Mr. Leigh's duty to have removed. After some deliberation the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him \$625 by way of compensation.

ERNEST BAUER, says the New York Tribune, an extensive poultry raiser, of Coffeyville, Kan., having read in an agricultural journal that boracic acid would preserve chicken meat almost indefinitely, assumed that the chemical should be mixed with the feed of the fowls and given to them to eat. He tried the experiment, with the result that 762 of his 800 chickens died within twenty-four hours. He sued the editor of the paper, but the court held that any man of ordinary intelligence should have known better than to try to preserve the flesh of living fowls by means of chemicals.

KRUGER, says Household Words, in addition to his other accomplishments, is by far the best preacher in the Transvaal, and the Dutch Reformed Church boasts of some capable men there. He occupies the pulpit in a modern brick edifice across the street from his home about once a month, and always talks to standing-room only. He uses no notes but speaks off-hand from a text, and does not hesitate to sprinkle a little humor in the discourse. In his speeches before the Raad he quotes Scripture generously, and even more so in conversation.

A BRIDGEPORT, Conn., man named Four Miles has made application to the Court to have his name changed to Frank Miller, on the ground that his present appellation is frequently used to hold him up to ridicule. His father had five children, all boys, and instead of giving them ordinary Christian names he called them by the first five numerals. One and Three Miles have already had their names changed by the courts; Two Miles seems to be satisfied with his unique cognomen, and Five Miles can not take a new name until he shall have become of age.

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No Wonder!—VISITOR: "What was the matter with the man they just brought in?"

DOCTOR: "Stuck his head through a pane of glass."

VISITOR: "How did he look?"

DOCTOR: "His face wore an injured expression."—*Baltimore News*.

He was an Athlete.—"Judging from that fellow's splendid shoulder and chest development, I should say that he was an eminent athlete."

"That's Herr Spitznoodle, who conducts the orchestra in Wagnerian opera."—*Chicago Record*.

Much more Serious.—"Do you know that a man is three eighths of an inch shorter at night than in the morning?" demanded Dinsmore. "The last time stocks took a tumble," replied Mullins, "I was \$2,000 shorter at night than in the morning."—*Life*.

The Real Test for Swearing.—WRANGLER: "You say that Job's patience never was really tested?"

QUIBLER: "I do. Why, he never put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth just as he wanted to make his argument most impressive."—*Life*.

A Natural Death.—COLONEL CORKRIGHT: "Did that niggah die a natural death, Majuh?"

MAJOR GORE: "Yes, suh; he was lynched for voting the Republican ticket."—*Life*.

Whose Gift?—"What is the price of this pin?" asked a young man in a Paris shop, handling a small silver brooch of exquisite workmanship. "Twenty francs, monsieur," said the clerk. "That's altogether too much," said the young American; "it's for a present to my sister; I'll give you five francs for it." "Zen it would be I zat gave ze present to your sister," said the Frenchman, with a deprecatory shrug, "and I do not know the young mademoiselle!"

A Rude Suggestion.—GREAT ACTRESS: "That's an atrocious portrait! Is that the best you can do? Is there no way you can improve upon it? Suggest something."

PHOTOGRAPHER: "Madam, you might permit your understudy to sit for you."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Literally So.—"Well," said the monkey to the organ-grinder as he sat on the top of the organ, "I'm simply carried away with the music."—*Tit-Bits*.

Dark Outlook.—FORTUNE-TELLER: "And I see a dark man who will give you trouble."

THE WIDOW (to herself): "The coalman! Why didn't I pay his bill?"—*Chicago News*.

A Misunderstanding.—A hush falls upon the court. "Do you know the prisoner at the bar?" asked the counsel. "When I've got the price, I know everybody at the bar!" protests the colonel.

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from the witness-stand, with dignity. The colonel, understand, employs the Kentucky dialect.—*Detroit Journal.*

Not the Usual Kind.—WANDERING WILLIE: "What do yer expect fer Chris'mus?"

WEARY RAGGLES: "Well, ef I'm committed to de island maybe I'll hev a watch an' chain."—*Judge.*

A Case of Recognition.—"What on earth are you bringing all those umbrellas in here for?" asked Mrs. Van Fashion, as Mr. Van Fashion puffed into their bedroom with an armful of rain-interceptors. "Why, I thought that reception was due to-night." "Yes, and you are afraid the guests will steal them, are you?" "Not at all. I am afraid they will recognize them."—*Life.*

He Couldn't Stand It.—"Judge, your honor," said the prisoner, "before I enter my plea I'd like to ask a few questions." "You have the court's permission." "If I go to trial, will I have to sit here and listen while the lawyers ask hypothetical questions of the jurors?" "Certainly." "And then hear all the handwriting experts?" "Of course." "And follow the reasoning of the chemistry and insanity experts?" "Very probably."

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"Well, judge, your honor, I'm ready to enter my plea." "What is it?" "Guilty."—*Washington Star.*

Retrospective.—"Harry!" "What is it, Dorothy?" "Did you give me that parlor lamp last Christmas, or did I give it to you?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Bicycle Dialect.—MRS. SPROCKET: "George, what in the world happened to the pipe organ in church this morning while you were singing that solo?"

MR. SPROCKET (who always talks bicycle): "Why, the organist was coasting on easy grade with her feet off the pedals, when she ran into some sharp notes and the old thing punctured."—*Ohio State Journal.*

One Fact that was Certain.—"Who was the scientist who made the discovery that baldness is a sign of intellect?" "I don't know his name. All I know is that he was bald."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Current Events.

Monday, December 25.

—The situation in South Africa remains unchanged; the British Government accepts another offer of a squadron of Canadian rough riders.

—Coal-miners and lace-workers in France go on strike to the number of several thousand.

—Christmas is celebrated by giving great dinners to the poor; at Windsor the Queen gives a reception to the soldiers' wives and children.

—The War Department issues a statement showing the amount of relief work done in Puerto Rico; great distress still exists in parts of the island.

—Large contributions are made to a fund for General Lawton's wife.

Tuesday, December 26.

—The bombardment of Ladysmith is continued; General Joubert resumes command of the Boer forces; Gen. Lord Kitchener reaches Gibraltar pending the arrival of Lord Roberts.

—Small engagements take place in the Philippines, resulting in native loss and capture of military supplies.

—Secretary Gage and Mr. Roberts, Director of the Mint, make statements as to the financial situation.

—The first treaty between Mexico and China is signed at the Mexican embassy in Washington.

—The funeral of D. L. Moody takes place at East Northfield, Mass.

Wednesday, December 27.

—Winston Churchill, captured by the Boers, makes good his escape and arrives at Chieveley Camp, where General Buller is joined by Sir

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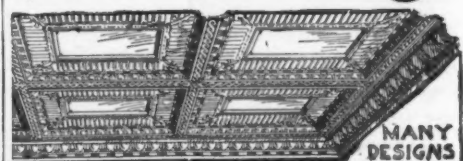
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Charles Warren; the Kimberley garrison make a sortie and capture several Boers.

—Colonel Lockett routs a Filipino force near San Mateo, Luzon.

—American merchant ships with cargoes of flour are seized by British cruisers in Delagoa Bay.

—Representatives of the leading scientific societies of the country meet in convention at New Haven.

—Edwin Gould is elected president of the reorganized Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York.

Thursday, December 28.

—Brisk engagements take place at the fighting centers in the Transvaal; the Boers bombard General Methuen's position.

—A parade of six thousand strikers is held at St. Etienne, France.

—The bodies of the Maine dead are buried in Arlington National Cemetery, in presence of the President and members of the Cabinet.

—Addresses are made by President Hadley, ex-Secretary Fairchild, and others, at the convention of the American Economic Association in Ithaca.

Friday, December 29.

—The bombardment of Mafeking continues; Ladysmith is closely pressed by the Boers.

—A detachment of American troops captures a Filipino stronghold beyond Matalban, and makes twenty-four prisoners.

—The Naval Board on Construction adopts designs for three new battle-ships of 14,000 tons.

—Naval casualties off the coast of Kent, and also near Cape Hatteras, result in serious loss of life.

—Rev. Sylvester Malone, the oldest Roman Catholic pastor in Brooklyn, dies of pneumonia.

Saturday, December 30.

—The British cruiser *Magicienne* seizes a German steamer in Delagoa Bay; seizures of American flour are also made, and provoke much criticism in this country.

—The funeral of General Lawton takes place in Manila, and his body is placed on board the transport *Thomas* bound for the United States.

—Favorable replies to Secretary Hay's note regarding the "open door" in China are received from England, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan.

Governor-General Davis is summoned from Puerto Rico to give information to Congress regarding a permanent form of government for the island.

—A fire in Chicago causes \$1,000,000 damage.

Sunday, December 31.

—Several small engagements take place in South Africa, and a British cavalry reconnaissance from Dordrecht is repulsed; Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul, leaves London for Pretoria.

—Pope Leo, in an address to his entourage, designates Cardinal Gotti as his successor.

—Rev. Dr. Purves accepts the call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

—The Irish-American societies of New York hold a mass-meeting to denounce England's war in the Transvaal.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

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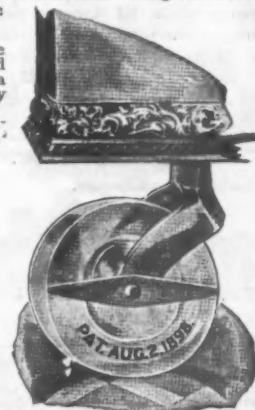
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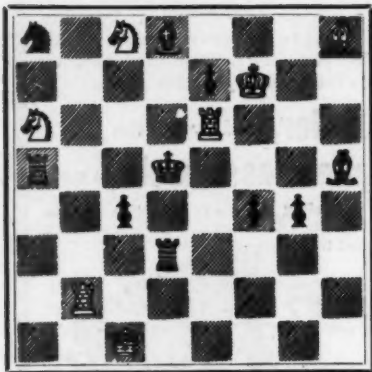
CHESS.

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Problem 442.

BY E. P. BELL.

"Best Two-er" Football and Field Tourney.
Black—Nine Pieces.



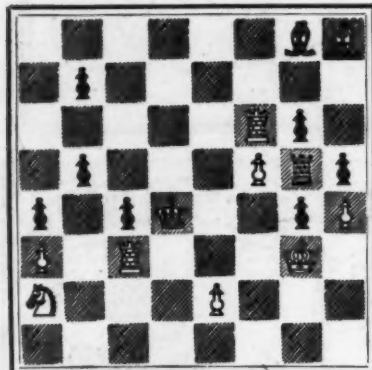
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 443.

BY N. HARROP.

"Best Three-er" Football and Field Tourney.
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 437.

Key-move, Q-Q R 4.

No. 436.

1. Q-K R sq	2. Q-B 6 ch	3. Kt-K 5, mate
1. K-Q 2	2. K x Q	3. B-Kt 6, mate
1.	2. K-Q sq	3. Q-K 7, mate
1. K-B 2	2. K x Kt	3. B-Kt 4, mate
1.	2. K-K 3	3. Kt-Q 6, mate
1. K-B 4	2. K x Q, must	3. B x P mate
1. B x P	2. Q-B 6 ch	3. Kt-Kt 7, mate
1.	2. K-B 2	3.
1.	2. K-B 4	3.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; D. W. Leet, Milwaukee; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. H. W. Pannin, Hackett, Ark.; B.

Moser, Malvern, Ia.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.

437 (only): J. F. Cahill, Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; the Hon. S. D. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich.; W. H. Greely, Boston; W. D. Heilig, Stroudsburg, Pa.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; S. the S., Auburn-dale, Mass.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.

Comments (437): "Easy, but not without merit"—M. W. H.; "Entitled to praise and prize"—I. W. B.; "Very good"—C. R. O.; "A perfect two-er"—F. H. J.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Easy, but pure and pretty"—J. G. L.; "Clean and beautiful"—A. K.; "Fine"—R. E. B.; "Too easy, seen at a glance"—B. M.; "Simple and neat"—J. F. C.; "Pretty arrangement of an old idea"—W. R. C.; "Good and tough"—Dr. G. S. H.

(436): "A problem of the highest order"—M. W. H.; "A brilliant and bewildering beauty"—I. W. B.; "Elegant"—C. R. O.; "The mate in two spoils the problem, otherwise a capital one"—F. H. J. "Perfect, except the two-move variation"—F. S. F.; "Fine problem and difficult; the Kt mates are of the finest variety"—M. M.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "Highly commendable"—A. K.; "Quite difficult"—R. E. B.; "Interesting and beautiful"—D. W. L.; "First-class without a doubt"—G. P.; "A piece of fine strategy"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Variations very intricate and cleverly designed"—B. M.

Triangular College League.

"OLD PENN" WINS.

The first annual Tournament of what is to be known as the Triangular College League, composed of six players from the universities of Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, was played in the rooms of the Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City, beginning December 27. The contestants were: C. B. Lester and H. N. Davis (Brown); L. A. Karpinski and E. H. Riedel (Cornell); R. B. Griffith and J. S. Francis (Pennsylvania).

FULL SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.
Pennsylvania	6	2
Cornell	5½	2½
Brown	1½	7½

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

Griffith (P.)	4	0
Francis (P.)	2	2
Reidel (C.)	3	1
Karpinski (C.)	2½	1½
Lester (B.)	½	3½
Davis (B.)	0	4

Intercollegiate Chess Tournament.

HARVARD WINS.

The eighth annual match between the Chess-representatives of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton was played in New York City, during Christmas week.

FULL SCORE OF THE MATCH.

<i>Won. Lost.</i>		<i>Won. Lost.</i>	
Harvard.....	9 3	Yale	5 7
Columbia	8½ 3½	Princeton	1½ 10½

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

Won. Lost.		Won. Lost.	
Perry (H).....	5 1	Cook (Y).....	4 2
Rice (H).....	4 2	Morgan (Y)...	1 5
Sewall (C) ..	4½ 1½	Henly (P).....	1 5
Falk (C).....	4 2	Hunt (P).....	½ 5½

RECORD OF ALL THE TOURNAMENTS.

Year.	Harvard.	Columbia.	Yale.	Princeton.
1892	7½	9	5	2½
1893	7	8½	5	3½
1894	9	3	6	4
1895	8½	8	3½	4
1896	10	4½	4	5½
1897	10	6½	4½	3
1898	10	8½	2½	3
1899	9	8½	5	1½
Totals	71	56½	35½	28

The Intercollegiate Trophy, a silver punch-bowl weighing nearly one hundred ounces, was presented to the colleges in 1891 by a number of graduates, who subscribed \$500 for this purpose. A college, in order to become the possessor of the Trophy, must win ten matches in succession. In the eight matches, Columbia won the first two, and Harvard has won the last six in succession.

The Marshall-Johnston Match.

In the match between F. J. Marshall, champion of the Brooklyn Chess-Club, and S. Johnston, champion of Chicago, the score stands at the time of going to press: Marshall, 3; Johnston, 1; Draws, 1.

The Vienna Tournament.

At the time of going to press, the record of the National Masters' Tournament is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4	4	Poppel	4	4
Albin	4	4	Prock	0	8
Brody	5	3	Schlechter	5½	2½
Korte	3½	4½	Schwartz	2½	5½
Marco	3½	4½	Wolf	5	3
Maroczy	7	1	Zinkl	4	4

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-SIXTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK, Manhattan, Kan.	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE, Hayward, Wis.	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK, White.	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE, Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	25 Kt-B 4	25 B-B 2
2 P-K B 4	2 P-Q 4	26 K-R-QBsq	26 P-K Kt 4
3 P x Q P	3 P-K 5	27 Kt-Q 3	27 P-Q R 4
4 Kt-QB 3	4 Kt-K B 3	28 R-Kt 7	28 Q-R B sq
5 Q-K 2	5 B-K 2	29 R x P	29 R x R ch
6 Kt x P	6 Kt x P	30 Kt x R	30 R-Q B sq
7 P-Q 3	7 Castles.	31 Kt-Q 3	31 R-B 5
8 Q Kt-KB 3	8 P-K B 4	32 Kt-B 5	32 R x P
9 Kt-Kt 5	9 B-Kt 5 ch	33 Kt-Q 7	33 K-Kt 2
10 P-B 3	10 Kt x Q B P	34 P-K 6	34 B-R 4
11 Q-Q B 2	11 Kt-Q 4 ch	35 P-R 3	35 R-K 5
12 B-Q 2	12 B x B ch	36 Kt-B 5	36 R-K 8 ch
13 Q x B	13 P-K R 3	37 K-B 2	37 R-K 7 ch
14 Kt-R 3	14 Q-K 2 ch	38 K-B sq	38 R-Q B 7
15 Kt-K 5	15 Q-Kt 5	39 Kt-Kt 7	39 P-Q 5
16 Q x Q	16 Kt x Q	40 Kt-Q 6	40 R-B 8 ch
17 R-B sq	17 P-B 3	41 K-B 2	41 R-B 7 ch
18 P-Q 4	18 B-K 3	42 K-Kt sq	42 K-B 3
19 P-Q R 3	19 Kt-Q 4	43 P-K 7	43 P-Q 6
20 B-B 4	20 R-K sq	44 Kt x P ch	44 K x Kt
21 Castles	21 Kt-Q 2	45 P-Kt 4 ch	45 K-B 5
22 B x Kt	22 P x B	46 P x B	46 R-Kt 6
23 R-B 7	23 Kt x Kt	47 R-K B 6	47 R-Kt 7 ch
24 B P x Kt	24 P-Q Kt 3	48 K-B sq	48 P-Q 7
		49 P-K 8 (Q)	

Black announced mate in five moves:

49	R-Kt 8 ch	52 K-R sq	Q-Q 4 ch
50 K x R	P-Q 8 (Q) ch	53 K-Kt sq	Q-Kt 7 mate
51 R-B sq	Q-Q 5 ch		

Barry's Fine Play.

The New York *Clipper* gives as one of its problems the position in the recent game between Pillsbury and J. F. Barry, the Boston champion, when the latter announced mate in thirteen moves!

WHITE (B): K on K R 2; Q on K R 5; B on Q 2; Rs on K sq and K 7; Ps on K B 4, K Kt 2, K R 3, Q B 3, Q R 2.

BLACK (P): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q Kt 3; Bs on K B 4, Q B 4; R on K B sq; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 3, Q 3 and 4, Q B 3, Q R 3.

"Maxims and Hints for Chess-Players."

We have received from Will H. Lyons, Newport, Ky., a little booklet, beautifully printed, containing "Maxims and Hints for Chess-Players," by Richard Penn, F.R.S. (reprinted from the 1839 London Edition); "A Fasciculus of Chess-Wrinkles," by Capt. H. A. Kennedy; and "The Morals of Chess," by Benjamin Franklin.

The first of these is what may be called a philosophical treatise on the temperament of a Chess-player. As an example, the first paragraph reads: "Win as often as you can, but never make any display of insulting joy on the occasion. When you can not win—lose (tho you may not like it) with good temper." Another paragraph advises the player not to be alarmed about the state of your adversary's health, when, after losing two or three games, he complains of having a bad headache, or of feeling very unwell. If he should win the next game, you will probably hear no more of this." The "Conclusion" is worth keeping in our scrap-book: "Chess holds forth to the philosopher relaxation from his several studies,—to the disappointed man, relief from unavailing regret,—and to the rich and idle, an inexhaustible source of amusement and occupation." The "Fasciculus" is a satire, and, as the quotation puts it, "Satire oft hits the mark when logic fails." Altogether it is a very delightful book, full of good things.

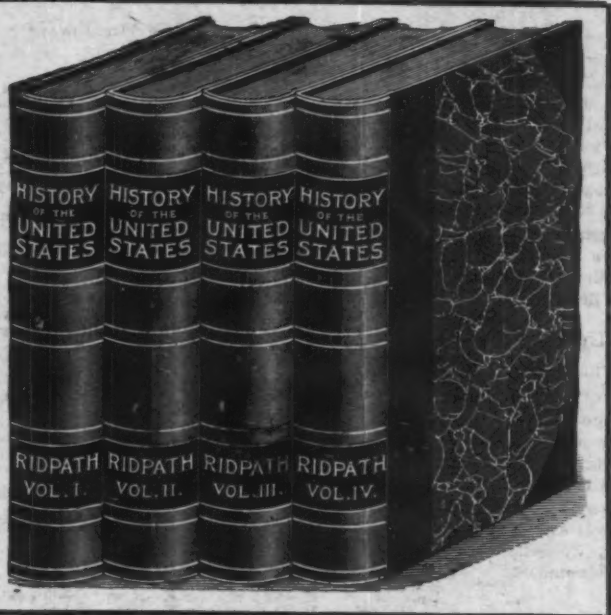
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